FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON SOVIET POLICY LINE AT CDE MEETING

Soviet Delegate's Speech Noted

LD281109 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Stockholm September 28 TASS -- Member of the USSR delegation Major-General Viktor Tatarnikov made a speech at the Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures, and Disarmament in Europe, which is under way here.

The attention of the participants in the conference was drawn to the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko at a jubilee plenary meeting of the board of the USSR Writers' Union on September 25 which contains a thorough appraisal of the present-day disquieting international situation and the call to actively and purposefully fight against a nuclear threat. The situation calls for the Stockholm forum to make a tangible contribution to removal of that threat, stressed the Soviet representative. This is exactly the aim of the programme of large-scale measures, which was put forward at the conference by the USSR and other socialist countries.

He dwelt on the problem of limitation of dimensions of military exercises. The need of solution of that problem is prompted by ever-growing proportions of the exercises held by NATO member-countries which it becomes more and more difficult to tell from real preparations for war. Noteworthy in this connection are the current major NATO exercises code-named "Autumn Forge-84", which are under way from Norway to Turkey, involving about 300,000 men. Citing concrete facts, the USSR representative showed in his speech that the NATO countries' negative attitude to elaboration of measures to limit proportions of military exercises is attributed to the fact that the United States, its close allies intend to continue carrying out the policy from the position of strength, based on the strategy of intimidation.

The speaker firmly criticized the proposals of the United States and other NATO member-countries aimed at the so-called "making transparent" activities of the armed forces of European states, that is actually legalization of collection of intelligence information, above all, on military potentials of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. Since these proposals exclude the whole of the American territory from the sphere of "making transparent" measures, these are obviously designed to get unilateral advantages. Such an approach runs counter to one of the basic principles of the Stockholm conference -- equality of rights, equal respect for the interests of security of all the participating states.

PRAVDA Carries Soviet Appeal

PM271121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

["Appeal to the Participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe"]

[Text] The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, which represents broad strata of the USSR's peace-loving public, greets the participants in the conference's latest round, emphasizing their expectations of concrete, substantial results from your responsible and important work.

The Conference's last two sessions showed that the NATO countries' proposals entirely bypass the urgent central problems of confidence and security. "Technical" questions that hinder adoption of true measures that could in practice limit the scale of military activity in Europe are brought to the fore. By incorporating a number of provisions unacceptable to the other participating states in their "package" of proposals, the United States and its closest allies demonstrated their reluctance to embark on the path of constructive talks.

We Soviet supporters of peace are indignant at the U.S. intention of blocking progress at the Stockholm conference, which is unequivocally indicated by the statement President Reagan made in connection with the resumption of the conference's work and by the militarist course of the United States and its closest NATO allies, a course leading to the further whipping up of international tension and the spurring on of the arms race.

The Soviet public expects the Stockholm conference to achieve weighty agreements in the direction of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and establishing genuine confidence, based on equal security, between the participating countries.

Soviet peace supporters believe that it is necessary to adopt such large-scale measures, necessary to peace, in the course of the conference as a pledge by the participating states that possess nuclear weapons not to use these weapons first, to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and to maintain peaceful relations, and to adopt a number of other measures to reduce military spending, rid Europe of chemical weapons, create nuclear-free zones in Europe, limit the scale of military exercises, and give preliminary notice of major military exercises and troop movements and shipments.

The Soviet peace supporters appeal to all conference participants not to permit the current U.S. Administration's destructive position to lead to the emasculation of the conference's purpose. The conference must do everything practicably possible to promote the lessening of tension and strengthening of detente, the development of cooperation and peaceful coexistence, and the general improvement of the international climate, and not act as a screen for U.S. military preparations, as was the case with the Geneva talks. Peace supporters in our country and other countries also have an interest in ensuring that the Stockholm conference serves the cause of strengthening peace, security, cooperation, and disarmament. We call on you to do everything possible for the sake of these noble goals.

The Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace.

CZECHOSLOVAK, BELGIAN ADDRESS MBFR MEETING 27 SEP

LD272028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe have resumed in Vienna's Hofburg Palace following the summer recess. Handl, leader of the Czechoslovak delegation [name and title as heard], addressed the plenary session on behalf of the Warsaw Pact member countries. He called on the West to finally demonstrate political responsibility and readiness to draw up an equal accord.

The Belgian representative spoke at the same session on behalf of the NATO member countries. His speech boiled down to a repetition of the Western position blocking any advance at the Vienna negotiations.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON GENEVA UN DISARMAMENT DIALOGUE

PM250935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by O. Kharkhardin, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Pooling Efforts: On the Results of the International Dialogue in Geneva"]

[Excerpts] In mid-September Geneva was the venue for an international meeting on ways to increase cooperation between the United Nations and the peace-loving public forces. Political and public figures from 35 countries held 3 days of discussions there.

Some 18 international nongovernmental and 12 interstate organizations were represented. The agenda of the meeting, which was organized by the International Forum for Ties Among Peace-Loving Forces, was aimed at strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the public in three main areas: the prevention of war and questions of disarmament; the peaceful solution of international conflicts and world security; and the solution of social and economic problems.

The urgency of these questions is obvious during a period of an acute heightening of international tension caused by the provocative and aggressive actions of world imperialist reaction. It is vitally important now more than ever to combine the efforts of all peace-loving countries and peoples and interstate and nongovernmental organizations and to increase the effectiveness of their activity aimed at achieving radical measures in the disarmament sphere, improving the international atmosphere, and consolidating world peace.

The Geneva meeting also showed how this contemporary imperative is understood by increasingly broad international public strata: the forum's delegates came from 14 communist parties, 11 social democratic or socialist parties, 17 liberal, centrist, radical, or christian democratic parties, and 5 revolutionary democratic parties and national liberation movements.

The discussions, which were held in three working groups, emphasized the acuteness of the present-day international situation and the threat of nuclear war, which has unprecedently increased, particularly in connection with the siting of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles a number of West European countries and Washington's plans to militarize space.

The meeting's participants paid special attention to practical questions of cooperation within the framework of the world disarmament campaign proclaimed by the United Nations with the aim of implementing the UN resolutions on such crucial questions as the non-first use of nuclear weapons; the freezing of nuclear arsenals; the halting of all nuclear tests; the banning of space weapons; the conclusion of a treaty on measures to prevent nuclear war; the creation of nuclear-free zones; the banning of chemical weapons; and the holding of constructive nuclear arms reduction and disarmament talks.

After noting that certain Western circles are conducting a planned campaign to discredit the United Nations and its specialized institutions and organs, the participants in the dialogue condemned these threats and attacks and expressed a readiness to undertake further efforts to mobilize world public opinion with the aim of increasing the effectiveness and fruitfulness of UN activity.

The delegation of the Soviet committee for ties among peace-loving forces detailed the the Soviet Union's stance and the Soviet public's viewpoint on the problems of disarmament and strengthening international security as well as our understanding of the UN role and place in resolving complex international problems and, above all, eliminating the threat of war.

The constructive discussions showed that the overwhelming majority of organizations, parties, and movements represented at the Geneva dialogue view the U.S. Administration's foreign policy as the main threat to peace and regard the USSR's stance on disarmament questions with understanding. The prevailing belief was that UN efforts should be focused on resolving the crucial problem of the present day -- removing the threat of world nuclear catastrophe.

The materials of the Geneva meeting have been sent to the 39th UN General Assembly session that has now opened and to the governments of the UN member-states.

FEDORENKO ON RECENT PUGWASH SCIENTISTS' MEETING

PM271427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by N. Federenko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Scientists' Important Duty"]

[Excerpts] "Science, security, and public opinion" -- that was the main theme of the 34th Pugwash Conference of scientists who advocate peace, disarmament, international security, the prevention of nuclear war, and scientific cooperation. This conference was recently held in the arctic Lapland settlement of Bjorkliden, Sweden.

It was noted several times during the conference that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, expressing the interests of all the world's peace-loving forces, are countering America's dangerous militarist course in international affairs by a consistent and constructive line aimed at preventing nuclear war, halting the arms race, and achieving truly tangible results in the arms limitation and disarmament sphere.

It should be satisfactorily noted that these discussions were fruitful in character, reflected in the statement adopted by the Pugwash Council on the 34th conference's results. The statement proposes a package of measures aimed at halting and reversing the nuclear arms race. Within this context, the scientists specifically argued that NATO's nuclear powers should follow the USSR's example and adopt a commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons. They also advocated that the adoption of such a commitment should be accompanied by actions preventing the arms race in the sphere of conventional weaponry as well and by a reduction in the present level of conventional weapons. Support was expressed for the Soviet proposal that the nuclear powers should reach an agreement regarding a definite code of political conduct aimed at preventing nuclear war. The conference participants firmly advocated the speediest possible banning of all nuclear tests.

It is common knowledge that the Reagan administration, which has openly gambled on the role of military strength in its foreign policy, deliberately wrecked the Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, practically blocked the entire process of nuclear arms limitation and reduction, and the other talks on nuclear arms reduction and disarmament. Despite protests from broad public circles, the United States is continuing to site its first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, a situation also sharply condemned by those present in Bjorkliden.

Now Washington has also essentially wrecked the talks on preventing the militarization of space. The Soviet Union's precise and clear proposals on this were submerged in the Washington administration's vague phraseology. Special attention was paid during the conference's work to the question of how to prevent the militarization of space. The conference put forward the firm demand that a treaty banning antisatellite weapons be concluded and that the 1972 Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems be strictly observed. The scientists noted the great danger that Washington's program for the creation of wide-scale antimissile defense systems using space-based elements poses to the cause of peace.

Taking account of the alarming state of present-day international relations, the Pugwash Council urged an even greater activization of both the collective and individual efforts of the movement's members aimed at mobilizing public opinion for the struggle against the nuclear threat.

The conference's work on the whole was conducted in a spirit of mutual understanding among the participating scientists. They adhere to different political and ideological views, of course, but the overwhelming majority are united by a striving for disarmament and by the common ideal -- the consolidation of world peace. It is no surprise, therefore, that a speech by a U.S. delegate, in striking contrast to the constructive spirit prevailing at the conference, caused a unanimous protest from the remaining participants. Nor is it any coincidence that the Pugwash Council's report condemned the "provocative rhetoric" poisoning the international atmosphere and even further undermining the trust that is so essential between states.

GROMYKO DELIVERS SPEECH, HOLDS TALKS AT UN

'Text' of UN Speech

LD271656 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- Follows the full text of the statement by Andrey A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 27, 1984:

"Mr. President, distinguished delegates,

For almost forty years now, the words -- the United Nations -- have been firmly established in the political vocabulary. There is virtually no major international problem that would not evoke these words spoken in different languages both in this hall and outside.

Extensive involvement of the United Nations in world affairs and developments is determined by the very mission of this forum which was brought into being in order to unite the political will of states and their potentials for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

The conclusion at which the founding members of the United Nations arrived was simple, very simple indeed. It was born of the experience of the most bloody and destructive war that has ever befallen mankind.

Indeed, it was through united efforts that the aggressor was crushed. High was the cost of the great victory whose fortieth anniversary will be observed next year. All the peoples who fought against fascism contributed to the victory but the Soviet Union's decisive role in it is indisputable.

United effort was and still is required today in order to build a postwar world. For it is the main lesson of World War Two that states must stand together in the fight against war.

It is common knowledge, however, that as the war-ravaged earth was still smoldering and thousands of towns and villages were in ruins, the international atmosphere began to sour only to become heated once again. This happened through the fault of those who -- in their quest for world hegemony -- began to behave contrary to their obligations as allies in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, oblivious of the lessons of the past.

Ignoring the lofty purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter which they too, had just signed, a group of states set out to escalate their military preparations by putting together a system of aggressive military blocs with the North Atlantic alliance as its pilot. Those states swore allegiance to a 'policy from a position of strength', a 'policy of brinkmanship'. They are responsible for the advent of the cold war which for a long time kept frozen the normal flow of international life which the peoples yearned for.

As a result, in the postwar years the world has been in a state of fever. And whenever international relations were marked by budding cooperation between states with different social systems, as was the case in the period of detente, no effort was spared to undermine positive processes, which is exactly what happened at the whim of the NATO military bloc. It is precisely this trend in world politics that is the source of the situation that characterizes the international climate today. The threat of war has grown and the foundations of world peace have become more shaky.

This course -- which is manifest as never before in the current policies of the United States and of those who choose to be its accomplices -- is opposed by a broad front of peace-loving forces.

The Soviet Union is in the vanguard of active champions of peace. It has been and remains faithful to its solemn pledge made right after the criminal fascist swastika was crushed and the Hitlerite war machine smashed.

The essence of that pledge has not faded with years, namely to fight resolutely to ensure that the flames of world war never flare up again. The fact that it has been possible for almost forty years to ward it off is largely to the credit of the countries which pursue a policy of peace between nations and frustrate -- through their international prestige and influence -- the aggressive and adventuristic designs wherever they originate. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is one of them.

Together with other socialist countries we shall continue to work in the interest of improving international relations. This is precisely the thrust of the documents of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states and of the recent CMEA economic summit held in Moscow.

The Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community are concentrating their efforts on attaining the key objective -- that of preventing a nuclear disaster. For if the destructive potential presently amassed in the world were activated the human race would probably cease to exist.

To prevent this from happening is a goal of overriding importance. All states represented in the United Nations should contribute to its achievement. No one and nothing can relieve them of the responsibility they assumed under the U.N. Charter for the destiny of the present and succeeding generations.

'The world has radically changed. Its problems cannot be solved by force,' -- as was stressed recently by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He went on to say that 'it is imperative to adopt a policy of realism, reason and businesslike cooperation in solving the problems that face mankind.'

Those who truly hold dear the interests of peace cannot confine themselves to merely stating that there exists a threat of nuclear war. It is necessary to pinpoint the source of the threat.

Clarity in this regard is not merely a matter of historical fairness. Understanding of the factors that are pushing mankind towards a nuclear abyss also determines the answer to the question of whether this calamitous process can be stopped and how this can be brought about. It is fundamentally important to compare the two trends in politics and the two approaches to the problem of nuclear weapons.

Right after Hiroshima and Nagasaki the world witnessed the inception of a policy of ever-greater stockpiles of nuclear weapons and 'nuclear blackmail.'

The Soviet Union forcefully called for outlawing these most deadly and destructive weapons. Indeed, as early as 1946 the Soviet Union tabled at the United Nations a draft international convention on the prohibition for all times of the production and use of nuclear weapons and on the destruction of their stockpiles.

Yet, our former allies in the struggle against fascism did not have the heart to vote for that proposal. Their reaction then was bound to make the peoples apprehensive and it did cause serious apprehension.

And what is the situation today? Statements are being openly made at the highest official levels that the United States is within its right to deliver a first nuclear strike, that is to say to unleash a nuclear war.

Our country sought a ban on nuclear weapons both when it did not possess them and after it developed them. Today, as before, the USSR favours prompt measures to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons altogether. This is the aim of a comprehensive set of initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union.

Whenever the U.S. side showed realism and the will for agreement on the basis of the principle of quality and equal security, -- something that did happed before, -- important accords proved possible to reach. Thus, a major step forward was taken with the conclusion in 1972 of the Soviet and the U.S. interim agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (Salt I) and the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems the ABM treaty.

However, in the years that followed, our attempts to reduce or at least to limit nuclear arms failed to produce concrete results. The tug-of-war between the groups that determine U.S. foreign policy has been won by the militaristically minded. They attempt to devalue the existing Soviet-American accords by wrecking what has been achieved earlier through long and painstaking work on both sides, as was done with the Salt-2 treaty.

They broke off and refuse to resume the trilateral talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests. They stalled the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear-weapon tests and on peaceful nuclear exploisions that had been signed a long time ago.

Those and other similar actions are but a few examples of U.S. policy whose central objective is to try and secure military superiority for the United States.

Stories intended to mislead people are being churned out in profusion. Not that they are particularly reticent about saying that should they eventually feel like negotiating they would only do so from strength. To that end -- they claim -- the United States must first build up its military muscle.

It took Washington a long time to send its team to the negotiating table in Geneva. However, at the talks the U.S. side followed a scenario that was not designed to lead to agreement. Indeed, how else can one describe the fact that while negotiating the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe our partners did exactly the opposite. They set beforehand the date for deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles on the territories of several West European states. We were told to accept the U.S. position or else there would be no agreement. So there is no agreement.

As to the Soviet proposals paving the way to agreements, they were rejected out of hand. Anything aimed at reaching agreements on the basis of equality was opposed with hostility.

It was Washington's deliberate intention to wreck the negotiations on nuclear arms -- both medium-range and strategic. And it did succeed in this. Juggling with words ostensibly in favour of negotiations is a false propaganda ploy. Its purpose is obvious.

Now they rejoice that they were able to begin the deployment of their missiles in Europe, as planned.

It makes no difference whether deception is crude or finely packaged. A good idea is being exploited for unsavoury purposes.

We have noticed that there are realistically minded politicians and statesmen in the West, including the United States, who realize that it is precisely in this way that the issue of negotiations is being used.

No, the path of stockpiling nuclear weapons is not the right path to follow. The movement must be in the opposite direction that would lead to the removal of these weapons and to their subsequent elimination both in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union is in favour of serious talks. Not only are we prepared for such talks, but we are insisting on them. Our proposals on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe remain valid. They neither offer advantages nor do any harm to either side. The United States must remove the obstacles it has put up in the way of the talks.

It is often asked: Since it is difficult for the time being to arrive at a radical solution to the problem of nuclear arms, would it not be possible to take steps that would create a favourable atmosphere for that, raise the level of confidence among states and ease international tensions?

We are convinced that such steps are both possible and necessary. An effective measure of this kind would be the implementation of our proposal, endorsed by the United Nations, for a quantitative and qualitative freeze of nuclear-weapon arsenals by all states which possess them. This could be done in the first place by the USSR and the USA on a bilateral basis to set an example for other nuclear powers to follow. We propose to Washington: Let us set such an example.

For the time being it is necessary at least to suspend the nuclear arms race. The world has crossed the line beyond which any further buildup and improvement of these arms is not only dangerous but senseless.

In the present circumstances it is futile and hopeless for anyone to expect to get ahead and gain military superiority. It is absolutely illusory to hope to win a nuclear war: whether global or limited, blitzkrieg or protracted, -- whatever the nuclear war doctrines.

Such is the authoritative and unanimous conclusion of scientists and competent military and civilian experts of world renown, with the exception of those, of course, who have lost their honour and conscience or those who were not at all endowed by nature with either.

What kind of people are those who fail to see that peace today is fragile? In spite of the obvious, they once again proclaim a policy of 'peace through strength.' Moreover, they are trying to elevate this policy to the level of statesmanship. All we hear is that strength, strength and above all strength is the guarantee of international peace. In other words -- weapons, weapons and still more weapons. But doesn't the experience of the past -- both recent and remote -- show otherwise?

In the face of the presently aggravated dangerous military and political confrontation it is extremely important not to miss the chance. Agreement should be reached on freezing nuclear weapons and prospects opened up for a subsequent reduction of their arsenals.

Sentiments in favour of such a solution have become wide-spread in the world. As is well known, the broadest sections of the population in the USA and other Western countries spontaneously come out in favour of this solution, and we fully understand their aspirations.

Only ill-will can guide those who spawn all kinds of insinuations that the Soviet Union all but manipulates or is behind this movement. Let them ask what it is that the people who take to the streets in mass marches of protest are fighting for.

Let them ask these people themselves. They will give only one answer: They are fighting for life. What kind of people are those who assume that the Americans or the British, the French or the Italians, the Germans or the Dutch wish to perish in the flames of nuclear war!

We think that those who hope to crush the anti-nuclear movement by punitive measures realize it full well. In this light what is the value of the human rights rhetoric that they just love to indulge in in their speeches, statements before various commissions and committees, in articles and voluminous reports to parliaments. In fact, the proponents of the arms race do not care a bit about these rights including the paramount human right -- the right to life.

There can be no justification of any action that pushes the world to nuclear war. It is only natural that last year the United Nations adopted -- at the Soviet initiative -- by an overwhelming majority of its members a declaration condemning such war as the most hideous crime that could be committed against the peoples. A nuclear age requires that political thinking be consonant with its realities. Where categories such as 'strength', 'deterrence' and 'superiority' still prevail in this thinking they must be replaced by concepts of the non-use of force, confidence, equality and mutual regard for security interests.

It would be of fundamental importance if nuclear powers observed, in relations between them, certain norms that were formulated by Konstantin Chernenko in his statement last March. It is proposed that these powers:

-- regard the prevention of nuclear war as the primary objective of their foreign policy; preclude situations fraught with the risk of nuclear conflict and, should such a risk arise, hold urgent consultations in order to prevent a nuclear conflagration;

-- renounce the propaganda of any nuclear war scenario, whether global or limited;

-- assume an obligation to forgo the first use of nuclear weapons;

-- under no circumstances use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries which have no such weapons on their territory; respect the status of the existing nuclear-free zone and encourage the establishment of new such zones in various parts of the world;

-- prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in any form, not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever such weapons or control over them; not to deploy them on the territory of countries where there are no such weapons; not to extend the nuclear arms race to new environments, including outer space;

-- seek, step by step, on the basis of the principle of equal security, the reduction of nuclear armaments up to and including the complete elimination of all types of such weapons.

The Soviet Union stands for reaching at any time agreement with other nuclear powers on mutual recognition of such norms and making them binding. This would serve to reduce the risk of outbreak of a nuclear conflict.

In view of its special urgency it is necessary to single out the question of preventing the race in nuclear and other weapons in outer space which some want to turn into a staging area for war. We all know who is seeking this.

The extension of the arms race to outer space, unless timely checked, may become an irreversible process. Effective measures are needed to keep outer space peaceful.

Our country put forward a proposal, which was approved at the previous session of the U.S. General Assembly, to conclude a treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from space against the earth. The USSR unilaterally declared a moratorium on placing anti-satellite weapons in outer space as long as the USA and other states do likewise.

Another major step has been our initiative in calling for Soviet-U.S. talks on preventing the militarisation of outer space. We believe that the USSR and the USA as leading powers in the field of outer space exploration should do all they can to keep outer space peaceful and, in particular, they should, with a view to accomplishing this task, lay a foundation for multilateral agreement.

Full responsiblity for the failure to hold the talks rests with the U.S. side. Washington is unwilling to engage in the talks.

Ask any man in the street in the United States, in the Soviet Union or in any other country whether he believes that nuclear weapons should be stationed in the space beyond the earth's atmosphere at an altitude of hundreds of kilometres and that outer space should become a springboard for war preparations or whether he feels that this should not be allowed to happen. No doubt, the answer will be unequivocal: this cannot be allowed.

We urge the U.S. Government to recognize that the militarisation of outer space threatens entire mankind, including the American people themselves. We express the hope that the United States of America would refrain from actions which would make irreversible the process of turning outer space into an arena of military rivalry and that it would be willing to engage in talks with a view to reaching an agreement. For its part the USSR continues to be in favour of starting such talks as early as possible.

The General Assembly would do a good thing if it forcefully voiced its concerted opinion that the militarisation of outer space should not take place and that outer space must be used soley for the good of peoples, and not for sowing death and destruction on earth.

In seeking to promote this goal in every possible way the Soviet Union proposes the including in the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled 'Use of Outer Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, for the Benefit of Mankind.'

In the first place what we are talking about is to ban without delay and for all times the use of force in and from outer space against the earth, as well as from the earth against objects in outer space.

In other words agreement must be reached on the prohibition and elimination of attack space. Above all this applies to states with major space capabilities.

The United Nations should speak out emphatically in favour of achieving reliably verifiable agreements on a bilateral and multilateral basis. The way must be opened for concerted and constructive efforts by states which could eventually lead to the creation of a world organization for the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Among those present here, there are bound to be people who, in 1982, witnessed the Soviet Union solemnly assume in this hall a unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. That decision, -- which was not an easy one to take, -- is of exceptional importance.

Our country continues to urge the other nuclear powers, who have not yet done so, to assume a similar obligation. This would also be a tangible historic contribution to international confidence building.

Surely the implementation of the proposal of the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force in relations between the states of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic alliance would help dissipate mutual apprehensions. It would be a welcome decision if an obligation not to be the first to use either nuclear or convention weapons against one another -- in other words, not to use force -- were undertaken by states whether or not they belong to military alliances or have a neutral or non-aligned status.

We have tabled these and some other major proposals at the Stockholm conference as well. They are submitted in combination with certain confidence-building measures in the military field.

Representatives of NATO countries, on the other hand, take what is actually an obstructionist position with regard to those proposals. What is proposed under the guise of military and technical measures is a programme -- they drew up -- of poorly disguised espionage. The measures they are trying to sell do not affect, of course, a single inch of U.S. territory, i.e. the country which contains the foundation of the military machine of the NATO bloc.

Some of our partners at the conference voice sensible views, though these have been drowned so far by the chorus of those who oppose mutually acceptable agreements. Efforts at Stockholm can only be successful -- and that is exactly what we are seeking -- if all the participants in the conference abandon attempts to secure unilateral advantages.

The same can be said about the prospects of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The fruitless 'data' discussion -- started by the Western participants -- has long been stalling the Vienna talks.

The NATO countries are evading businesslike discussion of cardinal questions, above all those dealing with arms reduction. Although without such a decision there can be no real strengthening of security and stability on the European Continent. At the Vienna talks too there should be no room for any kind of political manoeuvering in which our negotiating partners like to indulge so much.

About two years ago the Soviet Union introduced at the conference on disarmament in Geneva draft basic provisions of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. This draft constitutes a well-balanced basis for agreement. Some of those provisions were subsequently revised and amended to accomodate the positions of other, participants in the talks.

Not everyone wants to see a successful completion of these talks. Some would rather see them fail. It would seem that for certain states their ostensible interest serves to conceal their plans for a chemical weapons buildup. Such tactics should be strongly condemned.

The drafting of an international convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons should be speeded up. And the United Nations could contribute to this in no small measure. With time this problem will become even more intractable.

Our country expresses its readiness to take part in multilateral negotiations on the limitation of naval activities and naval armaments and on the extension of confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, especially to regions with the busiest sea lanes or regions with the highest likelihood of conflict situations.

We have already made a proposal -- and it is proper to recall this -- for an agreement on the appropriate measures, including those applicable to particular regions, such as the Indian, the Atlantic or the Pacific Oceans, the Mediterranean or the Persian Gulf.

The convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean is being inadmissibly delayed. The United States and some of its allies disregard the will of the littoral states who wish to see a peaceful Indian Ocean and clear skies above it. As before the Soviet Union continues to actively advocate the turning of this ocean into a zone of peace, something that would be a major step toward preventing the militarisation of the world's oceans.

The arms race is seriously damaging to people even when the guns are silent, for it is increasingly consuming intellectual and material wealth and impedes the solution of global problems such as hunger, diseases, the search for new sources of energy and the preservation of the environment.

These talks will not be accomplished either by declaratory statements, or by attempts to make assistance to other countries contingent on their acceptance of a certain model of socio-economic development. Something else is required, namely to renounce all forms of exploitation and the use of trade and economic ties as a tool of political pressure and to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

By pressing for the implementation of tangible measures to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament in close connection with the solution of world economic and social development problems, we consider reduction of military budgets in either percentage or absolute terms to be a promising way towards achieving that goal.

Together with the other Warsaw Treaty states the USSR has addressed a proposal to the NATO countries to begin talks on the mutual non-increase of military expenditures and their subsequent reduction. In our view, there should be no obstacles to the participation of states that do not belong to these military and political groupings in implementing the proposed measures.

However, so far there has been no response from NATO, -- something that is not accidental

If a picture were taken today using the most sophisticated technology to show the magnitude of the worldwide military preparations by the United States and its allies, it would reveal a view that could stun any thinking person: a palisade of missiles, strategic bombers; naval armadas plying the waters of seas and oceans; hundreds of military bases scattered all over the globe; and colossal stockpiles of weapons of every type.

Some may say that the Soviet Union also has weapons on land, in the air, on and under water. Our answer is yes, we do have them but not through our choice. The objective facts of post-war history irrefutably show that it was not the Soviet Union, not socialism, but the other side that initiated the arms race and each of its new spirals.

Forced to take countermeasures, our country only did so in response and to the extent commensurate with the protection of its own security and that of its friends and allies. We have never sought, nor are we seeking superiority; we stand for maintaining military equilibrium, and at the lowest possible level at that.

We have advanced no less than a hundred constructive initiatives from the U.N. rostrum alone.

The whole world knows that it was the Soviet Union who came out with the most radical proposal -- general and complete disarmament combined with general and complete control. Numerous proposals have been made by the Soviet Union to curb the arms race in some of its areas.

We have proposed -- and our proposal still stands -- that agreement be reached on complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests and on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons.

The Soviet Union has also been making sustained efforts to reduce conventional armaments and armed forces by proposing that this problem be solved both on a global and regional basis.

The world community welcomed the Soviet initiatives that brought forth major international treaties and agreements -- on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, on banning nuclear-weapon tests in the three environments, on the prohibition of the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor, on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, etc. They continue to serve their purpose to this day.

We have voluntarily and unilaterally assumed a number of obligations ranging from the no-first-use of nuclear weapons to practical steps limiting our armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

While making its own constructive contributions, the Soviet Union reacts favourably to proposals made by other countries. We support the ideas of establishing nuclear-free zones and zones of peace in various parts of the globe. We have responded positively to the recent initiative by Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden which urged all nuclear powers to stop the buildup of nuclear weapons and begin to reduce their stockpiles.

The proposals that we have made constitute an impressive list of initiatives aimed at easing international tensions and developing peaceful cooperation among states.

Yet no matter what proposal or argument we advance, our counterparts would say 'no' -- they are not acceptable. They swear that they favour a halt in the arms race, but only through modernization of arms and through improvement and stockpiling of weapons. Isn't it absurd? It is absurd, indeed, and it underlies the entire policy. They would have people believe that they favour a reduction in world tensions, but only by establishing more and more military bases, by intensifying military preparations, by militarizing outer space and by deploying new kinds of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe.

What is needed to prevent hunger and diseases from claiming the lives of countless milions of people? According to the logic of NATO countries, this can be achieved by throwing as much money and resources as possible down the insatiable millstones [as received] of the war industry.

It would appear that there is no path towards ensuring peace other than war preparations. This is a twisted logic, a logic of frenzied militarism. All states must have a clear understanding of why none of the important and acute international problems finds its solution at present. This applies first and foremost to nuclear weapons and the arms race.

They do not find a solution because the NATO states do not want it. The instigator of this policy course is Washington. It has firmly linked its foreign policy plans with the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons as well as other types of weapons of mass destruction. It has put up an insurmountable wall on the path to agreements.

Even elementary decency is lacking in those instances where representatives of the two powers -- the USSR and the USA -- meet to discuss some thing or other. Everything the U.S. side says is intended to secure unilateral advantages for the United States. Therefore, from the very outset things are doomed to failure.

If you read closely the policy documents setting out a policy of the U.S. Administration for the future you will see that these documents -- which are imbued with the spirit of imperial ambitions and enmity towards the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states -- glorify the course aimed at U.S. domination in the world and extol arms and strength. Thus, they set the stage for deadlocks in the solution of all the acute problems of today.

We are convinced that each state, irrespective of its social system, whether big or small, will realize that this is a course that leads to a further aggravation of tensions in the world, to an increased risk of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet delegation is authorized to state before this high forum that the USSR will follow the same policy course it has pursued up to now, namely -- the course aimed at peace, disarmament, limitation and subsequent elimination of nuclear armaments, and at the solution of other acute problems of today.

One should face the truth squarely. It is precisely the current U.S. policy that has made the gap between these two courses in world politics wider and deeper than ever before and has virtually blocked the paths leading to agreement. Today, many people are wondering anxiously if everything has been lost and the only thing left is to acknowledge that international relations have plunged into total darkness.

We do not accept such a veiw of the situation in the world. A feeling of doom is alien to our world outlook. An insurmountable barrier must be erected against war. An end must be put to the piling up of weapons in the world. It is understandable that prevention of war is a difficult task. The flywheel of military production is revolving continuously and influential forces -- which place the interest of dominating the world above everything -- would not stop it.

Examples are readily available; they are at hand -- all you have to do is reach for them. In defiance of the elementary norms of international law and morality an act of banditry was committed against tiny Grenada which dared to assert its sovereignty. It was occupied and robbed of its independence.

We are witnessing gross interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. No effort is spared to prop up the regime of the stooges who are committing brutal crimes against the Salvadoran people.

A real siege -- military, political and economic -- has been mounted against Nicaragua whose people, defending their national freedom, independence and democratic achievements, are heroically resisting in the face of the undeclared war organized against it by Washington.

They still cannot reconcile themselves to the existence of socialist Cuba. Threats are being made against Cuba to force that country off the course to which it has been committed both in words and deeds.

The situation in Central America -- where a dangerous pocket of tension has been created -- should be settled by peaceful means on the basis of an unconditional cessation of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region.

Possibilities for such a settlement are opened up thanks to the constructive approach of Nicaragua and Cuba and to the initiative of the states of the Contadora group. The Soviet Union supports the efforts to reach a political settlement of the problem.

If we turn now to the Middle East, here too we can see what the imperialist policies mean for peoples and countries. Still fresh in our memories are the barbaric actions in Lebanon taken in an attempt to force upon it a capitulation agreement with Israel. Yet the facts show that the U.S. which relies upon "strategic co-operation" with Israel has no intention of establishing durable peace in that region.

The Soviet Union has recently put forward a proposal on the principles of a Middle East settlement. This proposal is well-known, it has evoked a wide response. We call upon all parties to the conflict to act with sober-minded regard for one another's legitimate rights and interests and all other states to facilitate the search for a just settlement in the Middle East.

Provocative intrigues continue against sovereign and non-aligned Afghanistan. The foes of the Afghan people would not give up the hope to plunge it back into medieval darkness. To this end military incursions from outside are being organized. Is it possible to solve the foreign policy aspect of the problem? Yes, it is. The way to do this is to stop forming, arming and infiltrating from outside antigovernment gangs of bandits and saboteurs into that country and not to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. There is no doubt that Afghanistan has followed and will continue to follow the road it has taken -- the road of independence, freedom, social progress, peace and nonalignment.

In South-east Asia the situation is being aggravated by the policy pursued by outside forces. Provocations against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are going on unabated. Attempts are being made to put their neighbours -- the states of ASEAN -- against these countries. We regard as constructive the initiative of the three countries of Indochina to turn South-east Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness and co-operation, and their efforts to launch a political dialogue among the states of the region.

The Soviet leadership has repeatedly stated its positions of questions of relations with the People's Republic of China. These positions are well-known. The Soviet Union stands for normal good-neighbourly relations between the two great states.

Obstacles are raised in the way of normalizing the situation on the Korean peninsula, thus adding to tensions in the Far East. The USSR has invariably expressed its solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for peaceful reunification of their homeland without any outside interference. The proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea provide a positive basis for a settlement of the Korean question.

The racist regime of Pretoria has been all but formally named an "historical ally" of the USA. In defiance of the decisions of the United Nations this regime is trying to keep Namibia under the colonial yoke for as long as possible and is threatening -- in particular, by overt interventionist actions -- the independence of Angola and other neighbouring African states. This regime could not indulge in lawlessness were it not for the complicity of some countries.

There can be no doubt, however, that the Namibian people will attain freedom and independence. In the present-day world the colonial policy of South Africa and of its patrons is historically a doomed anomaly.

Economically weak countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are being virtually plundered by industrialized capitalist states. The USSR, like other socialist countries, will continue rendering assistance, to the extent of its capabilites, to newly independent states in their efforts to develop their national economies. International economic relations should be restructured in such a way that all countries of the world could advance economically and socially.

Of late the world has been increasingly confronted with dangerous symptoms cultivated in US policy such as claims to impunity and a license to do anything. They have no scruples about declaring legitimate any criminal ways and means if these can serve the desired ends.

In world affairs they intend to follow the logic of the saying -- one does whatever one's left foot desires. And so, they are trampling on other peoples' lands with soldier's iron-heeled boots -- left-right, left-right.

We are convinced the time is ripe to take most serious notice of the fact that certain states, having set out to achieve military superiority and to pursue the policy of terrorism in international affairs, have been resorting to actions designed to undermine the socio-political systems of other countries.

There is a very long list of documents, decisions, resolutions, and various provisions sealed with the signatures of states, which specifically provide for the inadmissibility of interference by countries in the internal affairs of others. Even the United Nations as a whole has no right to intervene in such matters. Look up article 2 of the Charter of the world organization -- surely it says the same thing.

Yet, flagrant violations of this international law are being committed today before the eyes of the world, while those responsible say they are doing this simply because they do not like the social system in some state or other.

This destroys the very possibility of ensuring a peaceful nature of relations and mutual trust among states and increases the threat of war. Such policies and such actions are a transgression of the international rules of conduct. They cannot be tolerated and must be terminated. Here too the United Nations, in our view, should speak out emphatically in support of the rule of law in international relations.

In light of the above, the USSR is submitting to the UN General Assembly for its consideration an important and urgent item entitled "Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States Aimed at Underming the Socio-political Systems in Other Sovereign States".

We propose that the United Nations resolutely condemns the policy and practice of state terrorism as a method of dealing with other countries and people. It is necessary to renounce any actions aimed at a forcible change or undermining of the social systems of sovereign governments, not to initiate military actions to that end under any pretext whatsoever, and cease such actions already in progress.

All states are duty-bound to respect the inalienable right of the peoples to decide by themselves their destinies and to pursue their political or any other development independently.

Our proposal stems from the Soviet Union's principled approach. Its adoption would greatly contribute to preventing and eliminating international conflicts and to consolidating moral and political barriers in the way of aggression and war.

There is much truth in the statement that international situation is directly contingent on the state of the Soviet-U.S. relations.

Today, as ever before, our country stands for maintaining normal relations with the United States. And that is how these relations developed on the whole until fairly recently, though not without ups and downs, whereas in the years of World War II they were relations of allies.

In recent years these relations have been upset through Washington's exertions. No effort has been spared there to destory all the good things accomplished together and to undermine the confidence built earlier. What is more, they are all but flaunting their indifference to the reputation of the U.S. side as a partner in international affairs. Yet, this is not something to flaunt.

History does not begin the day a particular U.S. Administration comes into office. Those periods when the two powers joined their efforts to defeat fascism will remain the best pages in the history of Soviet-U.S. relations. And those who determine U.S. policy today will have to do a lot so that their words and obligations they assume could be trusted.

No attempt to substitute modifications in form for the substance of a policy and for the need to move away from militarism towards a policy of peace can be meaningful. This is just like a vessel with nothing inside it. What is required is the determination to make such a move if one is guided by truly good intentions in U.S.-Soviet relations and works towards peace. That alone can carry some weight on the political scales.

The Soviet Union believes that it is precisely concrete deeds rather than verbal assurances that can lead to normalizing the situation in our relations with the U.S. The USSR will not be found wanting. Every American, every American family should know that the Soviet Union wants peace and only peace with the U.S.

We have developed normal and in a number of cases good and fruitful relations with the countries of Western Europe. But we cannot disregard the fact that some of them have permitted deployment on their territories of new U.S. nuclear missiles intended as first strike weapons.

Nor can one overlook the fact that in some quarters they have not yet abandoned hopes to revise the postwar realities in Europe. Recently, such revanchist sentiments have been fed by statements which seek to question the commitments assumed by the members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

We would caution against yielding to this dangerous frenzy and are calling for sobermindedness. No one has the right to disrupt what has not merely come to be the pillars of international law, but was born of innumerable sacrifices during the last world war.

We regard the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that make up the majority in the Non-aligned Movement -- an influential force of today -- as our fellow-fighters in the struggle between those who work for peace and those, who work against it. It is the intention of the Soviet Union to continue to do all in its power to deepen and develop friendly ties with these countries.

It is our firm conviction that it is possible to right the current alarming tilt in international developments, to halt the arms race and set it on a downward spiral, to reduce and then totally remove the threat of war. This requires combined efforts of states, nuclear or non-nuclear, big or small, whatever their social system.

As Konstantin Chernenko has stressed, the USSR will fully cooperate with all states prepared to help ease international tensions by practical deeds and create an atmosphere of trust in the world, in other words -- with all those who will really seek to consolidate the foundations of peace, and not to prepare for war. The future of mankind is the common responsibility of all countries. And the peoples are entitled to expect that the entire U.N. activities will be imbued with the sense of this responsibility.

Comparison of Speech

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2130 GMT on 27 September carries the "text" of Gromyko's speech to the UN General Assembly. The TASS Russian version has been compared with the TASS English version published above (preceding item) and has been found to be identical except for the following:

On page CC 6, TASS Russian omits the last paragraph

On page CC 7, TASS Russian omits the first paragraph

On page CC 8, paragraph five, line one, TASS Russian reads: ...the implementation of realistic measures to curb... (substituting "realistic" for "tangible")

On page CC 9, paragraph nine, last line, TASS Russian reads: ...down the insatiable gullets of the war... (substituting "insatiable" for "millstones" and deleting editorial notation)

On page CC 12, paragraph nine, line four, TASS Russian version reads: ...systems of sovereign states or the destabilization and overthrow of their lawful governments, and not to initiate... (rewording, adding passage)

Meets With Mondale

LD280413 Moscow TASS in English 0407 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, met with Walter Mondale, candidate for the U.S. presidency from the Democratic Party.

They exchanged views mainly on the question of the present state and prospects of Soviet-American relations, which is of determining significance for the development of the entire international situation.

Andrey Gromyko stressed the danger of the situation which has formed in connection with the disruption by Washington of negotiations between the USSR and the United States on almost all questions of ending the race of armaments, first and foremost, nuclear armaments. Moreover, it is pressing ahead with the arms race and is making preparations for war. It was reiterated at the same time that the Soviet Union is ready -- given the similar wish on the part of the United States -- to work to put Soviet-American relations right.

It followed from Mondale's statements that on his part he believed a turn for the better in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union was important and possible in principle. Some ideas set out by him in this connection, in case they be materialised in Washington's policy, would open up certain possibilities for bringing closer the stands of the two powers and for subsequent agreements on arms reduction and on disarmament, first and foremost, in the field of nuclear armaments.

Meets with Italy's Andreotti

LD280922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, held a meeting in New York with Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti. Satisfaction was expressed with the positive development of relations between the USSR and Italy. The ministers expressed themselves in favor of continuing the practice of regular Soviet-Italian political contacts. Comrade Gromyko noted that the Soviet Union is doing all in its power to curb the arms race, primarily nuclear weapons. He particularly highlighted the question of the prevention of the militarization of space and the utilization of space for exclusively peaceful purposes. At the talks, the interest of the sides in finding mutually acceptable accords leading to confidence-building and the strengthening of security in Europe, was stressed.

Receives Indian Delegate

LD271006 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 26 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received the leader of the Indian delegation to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, Rama Nivas Mirdha.

In the course of their conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship, the sides exchanged views on a number of international problems of mutual interest. Andrey Gromyko stressed the resolve of the Soviet Union to do everything in its power for curbing the arms race, strengthening the foundations of world peace and removing the threat of nuclear war. The constructive initiatives advanced by the USSR on the international scene constitute indubitable evidence of this desire.

Ramas Nivas Mirdha stated India's support for the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union to safeguard and strengthen international security.

The sides believe that a grave threat to peace is posed by seats of tension in the Middle East, in Central America, in the south of Africa and in other regions. In this context they reiterated the pressing need to resolve the existing international problems by peaceful political means and the inadmissibility of outside intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign countries.

Andrey Gromyko reiterated the Soviet leadership's high appraisal of India's tangible contribution as a great Asian power and the leader of the Non-aligned Movement to maintaining peace and the security of the peoples.

The two sides noted the identity or closeness of the positions of the USSR and India on the cardinal problems of world politics and the desire of the two countries to expand their interaction in international affairs.

They voiced satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-Indian relations on the firm basis of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India.

UN REPRESENTATIVES PRAISE GROMYKO SPEECH

Mongolian, Finnish, Nicaraguan Envoys

LD280616 Moscow TASS in English 0609 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 28 TASS -- The thorough analysis of the international situation which was made in the speech of the head of the USSR delegation Andrey Gromyko at the U.S. General Assembly session closely interlaces wiht constructive ideas aimed at eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe, at improving the international situation as a whole, a TASS correspondent has been told by Mongolia's Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren.

The speech by the head of the Soviet delegation testifies to responsbility and determination that the Soviet Union displays in efforts aimed at solution of the existing international problems through negotiations and cooperation, said Foreign Minister of Finland Paavo Vayrynen. Of special significance is the attention that the Soviet Union pays to the cause of limitation of nuclear armaments, prevention of the arms race in outer space.

Deputy Foreign Minister of Nicaragua N. Astorga highly appreciated the proposal, which was expressed in Andrey Gromyko's speech, on inadmissibility of state terrorism policy. It is of great significance for Central America where a dangerous seat of tension appeared as a result of the U.S. intereference into internal affairs of that region.

Polish, Bulgarian Foreign Ministers

LD280111 Moscow TASS in English 0033 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- The large package of peaceable foreign policy initiatives set forth in the speech by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister, at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly is in the centre of attention of the international community.

The speech by the head of the Soviet delegation has aroused enormous interest, TASS corresondents were told by Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.S. Secretary General. The proposals put forward in its deserve the closest attention and deep study.

A statement has again been made from the U.N. rostrum bearing evidence to the consistent character of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy, the policy of peace and international security, said S. Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Cnetral Committee, Poland's foreign minister. The USSR has put forward two new very important proposals: on the use of outer space solely for peaceful aims, for the benefit of humankind, inadmissibility of the policy of institutionalized terrorism and any actions aimed at undermining the social and political system in other sovereign states. These are outstanding proposals whose implementation would mean, on the one hand, prevention of proliferation of the arms race to outer space. And on the other hand, observance of the important principle of international law -- non-intereference in the internal affairs of other states.

P. Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Bulgaria's foreign minister, said that the Soviet proposals are focussed on the long-ripe requirements of humankind. They are a most important guideline for practical actions under the conditions of this epoch and for removing the sword of Damocles hanging over humankind.

UN SPEECHES BY PRC, SFRY, OTHER DELEGATES VIEWED

LD271813 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 27 TASS -- By TASS correspondents Sergey Baybakov, Yuriy Levchenko and Vyacheslav Chernyshev.

The foreign affairs minister of the Netherlands, Hans van den Broek, in his address to the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly, has backed the American position aimed at frustrating the efforts to limit nuclear armaments in Europe. He made clear that his government intends to sanction the deployment of American cruise missiles on Dutch territory contrary to the clearly expressed will of the population.

China's Foreign Affairs Minister Wu Xueqian expressed the Chinese people's interest in "peace and development of normal relations with all countries." Noting that the threat of nuclear war gives cause to greatest alarm, he placed responsibility for this on "superpowers", ignoring facts known to all.

The Chinese minister reiterated Beijing's known position with regard to "termination of the testing, modernization and producton of nuclear armaments and a considerable reduction of nuclear arsenals." According to Beijing's viewpoint, this should primarily be done by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Statements by the majority of delegates ever more persistently call for efforts to improve the international climate and exclude war as a means of resolving disputes between states. Yugoslavia's Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic called on the General Assembly to approve measures that would facilitate disarmament.

He pointed out that such measures should be directed at preventing nuclear war, freezing nuclear weapons, preventing the militarization of outer space and prohibiting the use of chemical and other weapons of mass annihilation.

The foreign minister of Greece, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, stressed that it is the duty of all peace-loving states to step up efforts in defence of peace. "It is in this context that Prime Minister Papandreou jointly with the presidents of Argentina, Tanzania and Mexico, as well as the prime ministers of Sweden and India called for a freeze on the production and development of nuclear armaments," he said. The Greek representative noted that his country is fully resolved to achieve the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

"Absence of progress on disarmament issues, especially in the nuclear sphere, gives cause to grave concern," said the foreign affairs minister of Cyprus, Yeoryios Iakovou. "Failure of the attempts to start the solution of this problem may result in confrontation and war, which threatens the very existence of mankind."

On the Cyprus problem, he pointed out that the Cyprus Government favours its peaceful settlement on the basis of the principles of the Charter and decisions of the United Nations. He favoured the preservation of Cyprus's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment, and termination of the occupation of part of its territory.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM270804 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] From Realistic Positions

According to established tradition, the regular session of the UN General Assembly -- the most prestigious international organization, comprising 159 states -- opened for the 39th time on the 3d Tuesday in September. This year the date was 18 September, which was celebrated as international peace day. Rallies, demonstrations, and public meetings were held in many countries to mark the occasion. And everywhere the slogans, speeches, and adopted resolutions and appeals had a single main theme -- how to rid mankind of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and end the insane arms race.

People's alarm for the future of our civilization is entirely understandable: After all, through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles the international atmosphere has been stoked up to dangerous limits. The threat of a nuclear apocalypse and the destruction of all life has never before been as great as now. It is natural that in this situation it is more necessary than ever to mobilize the power of all peace-loving forces in order to block the way to war. The responsibility here of the United Nations, which, as its Charter says, was created in order to "save future generations from the calamity of war which twice in our lifetime has caused mankind inexpressible sorrow," is also great.

The current UN General Assembly session agenda, which contains 140 items, reflected the disquiet of our era. Most of the issues linked with achieving the most important goal for mankind were submitted for debate on the Soviet Union's initiative and with the support of the socialist community countries.

A vivid example of our country's adherence to the cause of peace and the pursuit of a foreign policy course from realistic positions was its adoption of the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The USSR proposal that the nuclear powers' behavior be subordinated to definite norms received widespread international recognition. The General Assembly's task is to formulate a sort of "code of behavior" on whose basis the nuclear powers would build their mutual relations in the interests of preventing war. The proposal to use space exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the good of man is of very great importance.

It is well known that UN General Assembly resolutions are not binding, they take the form of recommendations. However, this in no way diminishes the importance of the decisions adopted by this forum whose prestige is very high in both the political and public circles of various countries. It is no accident that Washington always makes such an effort to delay the drafts prepared by the assembly and launches vigorous behind behind-the-scenes activity to cobble together a majority on certain documents, which, incidentally, it succeeds in doing more and more rarely. In discussing the key issues of war and peace, the situation in the Near East, South Africa, and Central America, and many other questions, the U.S. delegation is as a rule in a minority and sometimes in complete isolation. Thus, at the last General Assembly session, 147 states voted for the resolution envisaging the peaceful use of space. The United States, which voted against, was completely on its own.

Taking account of UN prestige and the role that the organization plays in the present-day system of international relations, the peace-loving public is hoping that the General Assembly session that opened recently will be able to define specific routes along which progress must be made toward resolving the tasks of strengthening universal security, removing the threat of war, and limiting and reducing nuclear and other arms.

Many foreign press organs assessed Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech to Finnish TV viewers as a new manifestation of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy. It is well known that in the 40 years since the September 1944 signing of the armistice agreement with Finland, the essence of our relations with our northern neighbor has been friendship, mutual trust, and fruitful cooperation. "I am convinced," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated, "that the world community would gain much if relations among all states were built in the same spirit."

Magic Circle

This week an important economic conference was held in the Dominican Republic in which the finance ministers and directors of the central banks of a number of Latin American countries, as well as those of the Philippines and Spain, took part. The conference was preceded by a meeting between the finance and economic ministers of 11 Latin American countries in the Argentine city of Mar del Plata and a large UN-organized round table conference in Vienna. Although all these meetings focused on the problem of indebtedness to foreign banks, the discussions were broader in nature. This, too, is understandable, since the fabulously increased debts only partially typify the situation in which many developing countries have found themselves.

The fact is that there have been substantial delays in their progress in recent years. The pace of economic growth in certain parts of Africa and Latin America has dropped. The protracted crisis in the West has led to a fall in raw material prices and it is harder to penetrate the markets of capitalist states because of the strengthening of customs barriers. All this has reduced the opportunity for the developing countries to invest resources in the national economy and pay off previously obtained loans and credit while maintaining, and in certain cases even increasing, the need to obtain new loans in order, for instance, to buy food, complete building projects that have already been started, pay off current debts, and so forth.

The situation has been complicated by the fact that the policy of the present U.S. Administration is creating ever new difficulties for weaker countries (both developing ones and, incidentally, capitalist ones). These arise, for instance, because of the artificially enhanced value of the dollar and the mounting bank interest rates. This means in practice that credit is granted on shackling terms and that changing national currency into dollars takes place at increasingly disadvantageous and extortionate rates. As the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE writes, every 10 percent increase in the dollar's value increases the developing countries' annual payments by $2 billion. And these increases have already taken place several times.

Summing up these facts, it is possible to speak of an intensification of international, and primarily U.S., capital's exploitation of the developing countries' peoples and of Washington's desire to transfer to them an increasingly large part of the burden of economic disorder and the arms race.

This policy is naturally encountering mounting discontent and protest. It is causing particular disquiet in Latin America, which accounts for only slightly less than one-half of the developing countries' entire debt -- around $350 billion. Among the "record debtor states" are Brazil -- its debt amounts to $96 billion; Mexico -- $92 billion; and Argentina -- $45 billion. The burden is becoming insupportable, it hits hardest primarily at the working masses, and leads to cuts in spending on social needs, health care, and education.

The debtor countries are seeking a way out of the situation that has been created. It is precisely to that end that they decided to coordinate their policy, to which meetings were devoted first in the Columbian city of Cartagena, and then in Mar del Plata and the Dominican Republic.

These countries see the industrialized capitalist states' revision of the policy of protectionism, the removal of unjustifiably high customs duties, and the reduction of interest rates by the U.S. banks as the way out of the financial crisis. In the 1st half of 1985, they intend to initiate a "direct political dialogue" with the governments of the capitalist states, something the West is attempting to avoid in every possible way.

One realizes that this does not settle the problem of eliminating the difficult situation many developing countries have found themselves in, although the coordination of actions on a regional scale is an extremely important matter. But on the whole, the problem, as the CEMA countries' economic summit in Moscow this summer noted, requires a more radical solution. The declaration published at the end of the conference says that "international economic relations must be restructured in such a way that all countries can comprehensively develop their economic potential and move forward along the road of development under conditions of peace, justice, and mutual cooperation."

The demands of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America that those to blame for the difficulties they are enduring should significantly expand the transfer of resources as compensation for the damage caused as a result of colonial robbery and neocolonial exploitation, reduce the developing states' burden of debt, and allow them easier access to international sources of credit on advantageous terms are entirely just demands. The need has arisen for the leading countries to reduce their military spending and channel some of the funds threrby released into developing the young independent states.

That is precisely how the "magic circle" of economic disorder, in which many developing countries have now found themselves, can be broken.

In the Near East

The inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories commemorated the victims of the bloody massacre committed by the Zionists and their underlings in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila 16 and 17 September 1982 with tempestuous demonstrations, strikes, and mourning rallies. To a certain extent, it is symbolic that this anniversary coincided with another not unimportant event in Tel Aviv: the new Israeli Government was finally announced there after long behind-the-scenes haggling. This government is also comprised of General A. Sharon, the same man who was party to the Sabra and Shatila events, then occupying the post of war minister. "Those responsible for the bloody reprisals taken against the inhabitants of the Palestinian refugee camps have thus hitherto gone unpunished," Paris' L'HUMANITE wrote in this connection.

That is indeed so. It is also true that Israeli troops, having seized southern Lebanon, as it was announced, for a "limited period," have now been there for 3 years, continually committing new crimes. By all accounts, the occupiers are not preparing to leave, although during the Israeli election campaign, S. Peres, leader of the Labor Party, promised if he came to power to free the land of Lebanon "in a few months." But now that Peres has become prime minister, Tel Aviv is rushing to dissociate itself from this promise. Thus, on the day after receiving his post, Y. Rabin, the new war minister (he, incidentally, is also a member of the Labor Party) went on an inspection trip of southern Lebanon, where he stated that his government "will not make any hasty decisions about whether to withdraw troops from Lebanon or not." This statement is confirmed by many facts which attest that the invaders are continuing to dig in on the occupied territory both militarily and economically.

If one turns to events in the rest of Lebanon, the process of normalizing the situation is continuing there, although its pace is not great. The government must overcome many contradictions and differences between political and religious groupings in order to gradually mold national unity in the country.

An active role in this cause is played by Syria, which acts as mediator between the sides in the conflict and as a kind of guarantor of the accords reached among them. Last week, several Lebanese leaders, including W. Junblatt and N. Birri, visited Damascus, where they met with Syrian Vice President 'A. Khaddam. After this, a number of positive decisions were announced in Beirut.

However, this difficult process of normalizing the situation is complicated by flare-ups that break out first in one and then in another part of the country. Thus, armed clashes took place in a mountain village where people were killed and wounded. On Thursday, a truck carrying a powerful charge blew up alongside the U.S. Embassy. The building was destroyed and around 100 people were killed and injured. Incidentally, this was the second explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in the last 18 months. Then, too, there were many casualties and the premises were destroyed. The Embassy was transferred to another more reliable -- so it was thought -- area of the city, but here, too, it was impossible to protect it. The extremist Muslim Islamic Jihad organization claimed responsibility for this latest act.

These events, as the facts show, complicate the domestic situation and are often used by both Washington and Tel Aviv to interfere in Lebanese affairs, since instability is precisely the most favorable environment for conducting the notorious colonial policy of "divide and rule." Moreover, Lebanon is not the only part of the Near East where there is still no peace. The senseless Iran-Iraq war has been going on for 4 years. Recently, attacks on tankers in the Persian Gulf have become more frequent and artillery firefights are under way at the fronts. The attempts to involve the warring parties in talks and a truce remain fruitless but are persistently continuing. This acute problem, like the Arab-Israeli conflict, will also be a subject for examination at the UN General Assembly session that recently opened in New York.

Historic experience shows that all the problems of the Near East region, even complex ones such as a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestinian question, must be resolved by political means, taking the interests of all parties involved in the conflicts into consideration. It is from these positions that the Soviet Union has spoken out and continues to speak out. This course is meeting with growing support in the political circles of the Near East countries.

ZAGLADIN INTERVIEWED ON DETENTE, DISARMAMENT

DW271123 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 2010 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Interview with CPSU Central Committee member Vadim Zagladin by correspondent Juergen Kellermeier in Moscow; from the "Das Politische Forum" program -- recorded]

[Text] [Kellermeier] For 2 days you discussed security and detente policy problems with SPD [Social Democratic Party] politicians. In this connection, the impression was sometimes created that in the Soviet view, detente is dead. Is that your opinion?

[Zagladin] No, that is not our opinion. We believe that detente is not dead, detente is still alive. Naturally, detente is alive today under very difficult conditions. However, detente is alive and relations between both our states, between the USSR and all other European states and many other states in the world, demonstrate this. I believe that detente is not dead. However, in the future we must find a new detente -- detente on a new foundation that will be, or rather should be, more solid. Regarding the concepts, they are richer today than in the seventies. [sentence as heard]

[Kellermeier] Mr Zagladin, an important role was played in the discussions by the question of whether the Soviet Union sees a real danger of war. What is your opinion on this? Is there a real danger of war at this time?

[Zagladin] Yes, we believe that a real danger of war exists. Why do we think so? There are many reasons. First, there are historical reasons. We know our history very well; we have been attacked many times. Therefore, we are very attentive with regard to all tendencies of international developments that could be dangerous for us. Second, we know that plans have existed in the United States since World War II, since 1945 for a nuclear attack on us. Naturally, these plans have changed, they have changed many times, but they still exist today. The concept of a first strike still exists. What is the concept of a first strike? It is an aggressive concept, aggressive against us. Third, there are ideological problems. It is being openly said in the United States that communism must be destroyed and that all methods and means are morally justified. This shows us that the danger of war exists for us.

However, we believe that this danger of war exists today for all mankind, also for all Europeans such as the FRG and the USSR. The roots of this danger are the arms race, which is becoming increasingly dangerous. The arms race must be ended. Then the international climate and relations between all states will be much better.

[Kellermeier] You say that the arms race must be ended, and there was a far-reaching agreement at the conference in this respect. Mr Zagladin, does the Soviet Union see a chance to return to the Geneva negotiations in the foreseeable future, to negotiations on intermediate-range missiles, for example?

[Zagladin] We have already explained our position many times. In other words, we believe that further deployment must first be stopped. If the United States does that, we will also stop our countermeasures. Then something must be done to remove the U.S. missiles and then our missiles: the intermediate-range missiles and our countermeasures. Then negotiations could be organized. Naturally, that will not be easy. We understand that. This is a process that cannot be done in a day. However, we must move in this direction, and we believe that this is necessary not only for us, but also for the FRG, and for all European peoples.

[Kellermeier] Mr Zagladin, do you consider it possible that cooperation will continue in other fields, such as in the field of economic relations, and that good relations here will continue to exist despite the fact that in political, or even military relations, confrontation dominates?

[Zagladin] Naturally, political confrontation is also an obstacle to economic relations. This is true. However, I must say that a contradiction exists today. Political relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union naturally exist, and contacts exist also, but they are not as productive as they were in the past under other conditions. However, I believe that economic relations are continuing successfully.

There are also other obstacles such as Cocom restrictions. Many FRG partners who have good relations with us have doubts -- I would not call it fear, but doubts -- about whether they must or must not do something, about whether they can or cannot do it. That is an obstacle. However, we want the further good development of our relations in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural fields. That is our wish, but it does not depend on us only.

[Kellermeier] Now a question on another issue that played a certain role at this conference: revanchism in the FRG. SPD [Bundestag] deputies Ehmke and Bahr defended the Federal Government against the accusation of revanchism. Mr Zagladin, is that of significance to you?

[Zagladin] Yes, we believe that revanchism is something that really exists today, something that is a problem. Why? First, since deployment of missiles began, you can note revanchist moods or voices everywhere. I cannot say that there are more revanchists today than there were yesterday. No, I believe there are fewer.

I hope so. However, they speak today at a very high-ranking level, and many FRG statesmen are present at revanchist demonstrations.

[Kellermeier] Could you define revanchism?

[Zagladin] Yes, of course. For me, revanchism is the desire to change the existing borders in Europe that have been accepted through treaties. Unfortunately this exists. Many publications, pamphlets, speeches, or statements can be named in which it is most openly said that this must be changed, that we must return to the 1937 borders or even earlier. I believe that this is dangerous and that everything must be done to ensure that these tendencies or this public opinion, if you want to put it that way, do not become political tendencies.

[Kellermeier] So, absolutely you do not see revanchism in the official policy of the Federal Government?

[Zagladin] I speak of the existence of revanchist tendencies and revanchist voices. Some representatives of the Federal Government and of state authorities have been present there [as heard]. Their presence and some words they have spoken can practically create doubts.

[Kellermeier] Mr Zagladin, one final question: The world is looking forward with close attention to the meeting between President Reagan and your foreign minister, Gromyko. Do you think that this meeting could possibly become the beginning of a new dialogue?

[Zagladin] Every meeting is a dialogue. I am certain that our foreign minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, who is a very experienced man, has a dialogue in mind. However, a dialogue must always be organized by both sides. As for us, I know our ideas, but I do not know the ideas of Mr Reagan.

PRAVDA CITED ON INFLATED DOLLAR, INTEREST RATES

LD220836 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- Another flare up of the currency rush has been recorded on the international financial markets, PRAVDA says. It has been caused by the continued speedy rise of the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, trampling underfoot the currencies of the U.S. partners on the world capitalist market.

During the past few days every record has been broken and every "critical point" by which the condition of the currency markets is evaluated has been passed. In the middle of the last week in London, for instance, one dollar fetched 9.6 French francs, 3.1 West German marks, and 247.3 Japanese yens. The British pound was worth 1.2 dollars instead of 2.4 dollars four years ago.

The growing instability of the monetary and financial system of world capitalism, the newspaper stresses, is based on the selfish policy of the present Washington administration. Having assumed the course of an unprecedented arms race and of ensuring the prosperity of U.S. monopolies, the Washington administration is doing whatever it can to draw capitalis from other countries to promote this policy. To do so, moneybags are granted unheard-of tax privileges, interest rates are artificially pushed up and Draconian measures are taken to lower the living standards of the working people so as to increase profit on investment in the U.S. economy. This "import" of currency, PRAVDA says, cost dearly America's partners, who have to pay for it with dwindling investment, growing inflation and indebtedness and overall reductions in economic growth rates. The developing countries find themselves in particularly dire straits as their huge foreign debts are raised automatically by 3-4 billion dollars with every rise in interest rates in the USA even by a mere one per cent.

REAGAN BOWLING GREEN SPEECH REAFFIRMS MILITARISM

LD271550 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, 27 Sep (TASS) -- President Reagan has given his latest election speech to students at Bowling Green University in Ohio, which essentially boils down to calling for the expansion of militaristic preparations and increased interference in the affairs of other countries.

Paying tribute to "peace-loving" rhetoric, the White House master asserted that his government "remains open" to dialogue and has even "put forward one of the broadest programs in the arms control sphere in the entire history of mankind." However, the American "initiatives" he enumerated, are in fact aimed not at the achievement of mutually acceptable accords on the limitation and reduction of arms, but at blocking the arms control process. Demagogically trying to "justify" his arms buildup, unprecedented in U.S. history, Reagan said: "In order to give peace the chance of developing and establishing itself, we must be strong." U.S. military might, he threateningly continued, is a "demonstration of our resolve."

As an example of the U.S. aspiration to "neutralize the nuclear threat," the administration head quoted the Pentagon plans now being implemented for the building and deployment of a powerful antimissile defense system with space-based elements. However, it is well known that it is precisely by using this system, the deployment of which will mean the immediate wrecking of the important 1972 Soviet-American ABM treaty, that the United States hopes to avoid a retaliatory strike in the event of nuclear war.

Reagan's assertion that the piratical attack on Grenada is evidence of U.S. readiness to assist its friends and neighbors sounded extremely cynical. No one called the Americans into Grenada and the government of that country did not ask Washington for any assistance. This was nothing but crude aggression against a sovereign state in violation of all generally accepted norms of international law.

It is remarkable that when answering questions from those present after his speech, Reagan openly implied that the United States intends to increase its interference in the affairs of other countries. Thus, having complained that the U.S. intelligence departments were allegedly limited in their activity under previous administrations, he said that the present administration is correcting that situation. In other words, the CIA and other American special services are ever further stepping up their dirty subversive activity against sovereign states, and will even more actively interfere in their affairs.

It is also curious that, as the NBC Television Company has reported, the organizers of the election show in Bowling Green were strictly selective of those permitted into the hall where Reagan spoke. In its words, those who oppose White House policy "were kept hundreds of yards from the entrance." "Reagan," -- another television company, ABC, stressed in this connection -- "asserts that he is conducting the election struggle in the open and that he is ready to greet anyone. However, since Labor Day, with a few exceptions, only Reagan supporters have been allowed to see him speak."

U.S. CHEMICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL POLICY VIEWED

Congresswoman Cited on Research

LD271237 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Baltimore (Maryland state) September 27 TASS -- The United States is intensifying crash preparations for chemical warfare.

Addressing a symposium on problems of strengthening peace and security here Wednesday, Barbara Mikulski, member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, said that the Pentagon placed an order with a laboratory of the University of Maryland for conducting a research into the effects of typhus bacteria on people. Work has already been apace in this direction, The Pinochet fascist regime, one of Washington's closest allies in Latin America, has been directly assisting the U.S. military with carrying out the research. According to Barbara Mikulski, members of the stafff of the University of Maryland and also executives of the Defense Department have recently visited Chile for conducting the "corresponding experiments" there.

'Agent Orange,' Plans Analyzed

LD262227 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 26 Sep 84

["Responsible for Chemical Warfare" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Federal District Court of Brooklyn (a district of New York) has ruled that the U.S. chemical concerns will have to pay 180 million dollars to American war veterans in Vietnam, who were affected by the toxic "Agent Orange" chemical use by the interventionists. The court also found that the U.S. Administration should have known in advance about the dangerous aftermaths of the use of "Agent Orange", yet instead it encouraged in every way possible the criminal activities of the "Dow Chemical" and a number of other chemical companies producing this chemical weapon.

The American aggressors sprayed in Vietnam a total of nearly 50 million litres of "Agent Orange", thus destroying forests and crops on vast areas and inflicting irreparable ecological damage. Almost two million Vietnamese fell victim of that crime by the American military. Who can compensate for at least a small part of the damage, which was caused by the United States chemical warfare?

Many American soldiers, who fought in Vietnam, lost their health as a result of that war. Nearly 60,000 American war veterans have been affected by "Agent Orange". Already several years ago they began complaining of various diseases caused by that toxic agent, but met absolute indifference from the authorities. Then the veterans brought in an action in court. Its examination was protracted under all sorts of pretexts, yet the authorities have failed to gloss over that scandalous affair, as it has touched off too large a wave of public indignation.

Last spring, wishing to prevent too much publicity of the trial in that case, the United States chemical companies had recourse to a cunning manoeuvre. They decided to pay off for their criminal deeds, by setting up a "fund of relief air" to the victims -- veterans of the Vietnam war.

The latest decision of one of the district courts of New York is, as a matter of fact, admission of responsibility of those who unleashed the chemical warfare in Vietnam, who put that brutal weapon into the hands of murderers of Vietnamese women, old people, and children.

This decision is particularly relevant now that the Washington administration is trying to make people forget about these crimes in order to intensify the build up of chemical arsenals and start the production of a new, even more inhuman binary chemical weapon. Washington is planning to deploy it chiefly outside the United States, in the densely populated Western Europe and in Asia.

That is why Washington is reluctant to ban the chemical weapons and scrap its stocks, as is proposed by the Soviet Union. The USA is blocking the attainment of a realistic agreement on that subject at the Geneva disarmament conference, fails to give a positive answer to the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries on freeing Europe completely from the chemical weapons.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S 'ANTI-SOVIETISM' DECRIED

PM251017 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 84 p 3

[B. Yarik article under the rubric "Your Enemies, Young People!": "United States: Total 'Inoculation' With Anti-Sovietism"]

[Excerpts] The policy and practice of the administration team headed by Ronald Reagan, that zealous champion of war, have become a kind of apogee of the United States' exceptionally dangerous militarist ambitions. On assuming power, Reagan chose the so-called U.S. "military renaissance" as the dominant feature of his policy which, according to his intentions, will ensure Washington's absolute hegemony in the world. It is Reagan and the military-industrial complex that put him on the presidential pedestal who have brought the country's military expenditure to an astronomic level. Today America daily sacrifices $1 billion on the altar of war preparations. And the appropriations for this purpose will more than double between 1980 and 1985. According to world press reports, the United States presently creates a nuclear weapon equal in power to the atom bombs that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki every 30 minutes.

These and many other facts provide incontrovertible evidence that the United States is engaged in systematically preparing the material base of a future war which -- and this has often been uttered by Washington's official masters themselves -- is intended to be waged not against extraterrestrials but against the Soviet Union.

It would be naive to think that the United States is threatening peace only with nuclear bombs and missiles. Its arsenal contains another, and no less dangerous, weapon. Large-scale ideological "irradiation" of the American population is now gathering pace in imperialism's main citadel. One global aim perhaps is paramount in all this: not only to implant within their own people the nation of the necessity of a nuclear war against socialism, but also to force Americans to believe in the illusory possibility of U.S. victory in a nuclear clash.

Manipulating the mythical "Soviet threat" cowboy fashion, the White House's obedient propaganda army is to the utmost straining to create an atmosphere of militarist fever and hysteria in the West and in their own country. One cannot fail to note that, in contrast with the past, when anti-Soviet propaganda was conducted basically by corresponding institutions and organizations, this time the U.S. President is trying to drag virtually the country's entire population into his hostile attacks against the Soviet Union and its allies. To put it briefly, total "inoculation" of the entire nation with anti-Sovietism is in progress. We are witnessing an attempt to show suspicion and hatred for everything Soviet or, in other words, to set one people against another. This is why the massive propaganda campaign that Washington has launched cannot be seen now as anything but a long-term course of moral and political preparation for a nuclear war.

The "brainwashing" of Americans in an anti-Soviet spirit is a crude strong-arm process. Designed for simpletons, this perfidious callousness [bezdukhovnost] is totally camouflaged beneath pluralism and "freedom of opinion." With the help of the machinery for spiritual violence developed by the White House itself, the attention of Americans, and particularly the young, is basically focused on the "long-standing danger" allegedly stemming from the Russians. Essentially, the U.S. Mass media produce all types of insinuations, fabrications, sensationalist "canards," and other utterly callous items of news "diet" around the clock and put them on the constantly moving production line of propaganda lies.

By constantly feeding the nation poisoned ideological "food", the White House and U.S. propaganda apparatus are unceremoniously invading the sphere of Americans' thoughts and actions and their spiritual life, trying to use psychological pressure to cause unthinking "sterility" among them. The White House incumbent, vainly pursuing superiority over the USSR, is urgently in need of all these operations, on the one hand, to divert his people's attention from the U.S. Administration's numerous and major domestic and foreign policy failures and, on the other, to try and shift the blame for all these fiascos onto the USSR and the other socialist countries. This is the "secret reason" why the U.S. Administration is so immorally nurturing a deadly callousness in the minds of Americans, and also trying to inoculate the peoples of other Western countries with the "virus" of a highly primitive impression of the USSR and Socialism.

The true intentions of the authors and organizers of new "crusades" against socialism, no matter how cunning and sophisticated their presentation, are aimed at cruelly settling accounts with dissenters. The present-day "crusader" is not at all like what you might call his classical predecessor. The modern one laughs, cries, and "jokes". But this is only for appearance's sake, while in actual fact he holds a dagger behind his back, a dagger that is not conventional but nuclear....

In this context, Reagan's so-called "timeserving peaceableness" toward the Soviet Union, which he needs only to achieve a second "round" in the presidency, presents itself in its entire truly false light. "Peaceableness for Show," "Peaceableness on Loan" -- this is how the world press has justly described Reagan's tactics. Violent anti-Sovietism and anticommunism in the primitive McCarthy style are constant elements of Reagan's ideological views. Further proof of this has been provided by the practical policies the White House incumbent has pursued from the very first day of his presidency. Step by step, dismantling the structure of Soviet-American relations and also blocking their normal development, Reagan has been and is still attempting to fill the vacuum thus formed with true "psychological warfare."

The White House's latest adventurist maneuvers, the recently completed showpiece convention of Reagan Republicans in Dallas, and the President's "diversionary" exercises before the microphone leave no doubt that the Washington administration has nothing to offer in response to the USSR's well argued and honest proposals regarding the preservation of peace. Nothing, that is, except "nuclear jokes...."

The class nature of the inhuman and spiritually impoverished actions by imperialist propaganda "cosmetologists" was thoroughly exposed by V.I. Lenin in his article "The Alliance of Lies." Vladimir Ilich pointed out: "The capitalists and capitalist press are making much noise; they are the ones who 'make noise everywhere,' to inundate everything in a flood of abuse and shouts, and to prevent a businesslike explanation."

The significance of this statement acquires tremendous force under today's conditions when imperialism, fearful that the sentence passed on it by history will be carried out, is resorting to extremist actions that pose a danger to civilization -- rattling nuclear weapons and, at the same time, adopting the basest callousness.

Yes, present-day imperialism and primarily U.S. imperialism, is the main culprit behind world tension. It is the tuning fork of anti-Sovietism, preset by the White House, that sets the tone for Americans not only to present the Soviet people's life in extremely dark hues, but also to pull out all the "stops" as regards subversive and piratical calls regarding our country. In the June issue of the CONSERVATIVE DIGEST magazine, its publisher R. Viguerie -- an ultrachauvinist and diehard reactionary -- brazenly called on the Washington administration to interfere on a large front in the Soviet Union's domestic life and "...weaken it from inside." It appears that this manic troubadour of war is permanently in the grips of the obsession that "the Soviet Union should no longer exist." Only one conclusion can be drawn from this "wailing" by Viguerie: More than likely he, following his ideological patron's example, has confused the USSR with Grenada, whose tiny population is groaning beneath the heel of the U.S. enslavers. Many honest people in the West are indignant at such hostile attacks by politicians who overstep the mark. Not only are they indignant, but they also try and make them see sense. Writing in the magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, University of Paris Professor Georges-Albert (Astr) asks the following far from rhetorical question: "How is it possible to speak of 'confidence-building measures' in East-West relations while telling the Eastern countries that they must give up their sociopolitical system and follow the West's prescriptions?"

Loyal to the principles of the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, the USSR, since the day the Decree on Peace was proclaimed, has been patiently, persistently, and tirelessly struggling not in words but in deeds for peace not only for itself but also for all of mankind. Our country has clearly and precisely proclaimed and is consistently following a truly peace-loving course in its relations with the United States as well. "For our part," Comrade K.U. Chernenko again stressed in reply to the appeal by Irish public figure S. McBride, "We have repeatedly declared our desire to have good relations with the United States."

It must be greatly regrettably said that the selfish stubbornness of official Washington, which is striving for world domination and developing a "nuclear deluge" scenario, not only damages relations between our two countries but also poisons the entire international atmosphere. But the transatlantic gentlemen must understand that the Soviet people, having lost more than 20 million people and over 30 percent of their national wealth in the war against Hitlerite fascism alone, cannot be intimidated by anything. Not by deliberate games of "nuclear semantics," nor by outright challenges dictated by malicious chauvinist policy....

Hostile propaganda is trying to encourage political indifference and nihilism among our young people and is making vain attempts to make them view the world through the prism of "loud" jeans or new jazz records. The ideological enemies are making vain attempts to develop a cult of individualism, passivity in various guises, and sexual permissiveness among young people by using their primitive tales and fables about "free" life in the West. Drooling about the way of life enjoyed by the West's younger generation, including the American, the enemy "voices" present matters as if the young people in the West do nothing but enjoy themselvs and dance round the clock, never grow old, and, generally speaking, live not on Earth but in paradise. But the obstinate facts of capitalist reality, examined in their true light, present a picture diametrically opposed to the rosy hues used by hostile propaganda.

Here are some facts about the United States which have, in actual fact, been confirmed by published official statistical data. The army of unemployed in the United States, even according to incomplete data, today totals almost 8.5 million persons. Most of the outcasts are young people. According to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, unemployment runs at 12.2 percent in the 20-24 age group alone, and this indicator is even higher in several states. Therefore, it is not surprising that crime, drug addiction, and suicide are widespread among America's young people. According to Western press reports, the number of young men and women in the United States who have taken their own lives has doubled over the last few decades. Quite a few young people have joined the army of the homeless, whose numbers now exceed 3 million.

This is only the visible tip of the iceberg of "delights" in the American "paradise" which criminally clamorous hostile propaganda camouflages. Someone else who is keeping silent about it is USIA chief C. Wick, Reagan's friend and personally appointed by him as the U.S. President's representative for monitoring the youth program aimed at subversive actions against the socialist countries.

But despite all this, despite all their brazen guile, the transatlantic propagandists clearly lack the courage to objectively view the world around them. Soviet young people, educated by the Leninist party and boundlessly devoted to it, honorably continue the cause of the older generations and participate with their typical enthusiasm and patriotism in their country's peaceful constructive labor. Our young people have not needed and do not need any kind of "preaching" by the transatlantic sowers of hatred; they resolutely reject all attempts in this direction because these bode nothing but enmity and physical and spiritual privation.

The endless and strong-arm pressure by the class enemy provides constant reminders of the need for the firm ideological tempering and incessantly growing moral and political maturity of young men and women, and an implacable attitude toward any manifestations of bourgeois ideology. This is because the chameleon-like unbridled callousness of the American model is today threatening all living things on Earth with nothing less than actual nuclear weapons. This is why the monstrous threat of nuclear bomb raids can also be prevented by an active offensive against the destructive stream of "atoms" of immorality and callousness launched by the most reactionary forces of contemporary imperialism.

The responsibility and scope of the Lenin Komsomol's activity are logically enhanced within the context of the party's growing demands toward the younger generation, the complex international situation, and the sharp exacerbation of ideological confrontation between the two worlds. "It is this," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed, "that to an enormous extent determines the enhancement of the Komsomol's role in educating the growing generation, in molding within each young person lofty world outlook, moral and political standards, and strong immunity against bourgeois ideology's influence and all varieties of petty bourgeois or consumerist mentality, and in resolving the tasks that the party sets for them."

CHINA'S POSITION IN SINO-INDIAN BORDER TALKS HIT

BK271145 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] The fifth round of Sino-Indian talks on the border issue has concluded in Beijing. The Indian press describes it by and large as useful. The Indian representative to the talks says the two sides have been successful to some extent in narrowing down their differences on the questions under consideration. The NATIONAL HERALD writes that the two delegations reviewed the possibilities for resuming talks to resolve their differences and for an early solution to the border problem. However, as the newspaper notes, they could not reach an agreement on the principles regarding the solution of this problem during the fifth round of talks. The Beijing discussions on the agreements for increasing cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation do not alter the fact that, in the opinion of the Indian Government, the border issue is the most important of all issues. The reason for this is that China had occupied 37,000 sq km of Indian territory during the 1959 [as heard] and 1962 wars. Not only the tragic incidents, which occurred as a result of Chinese actions, reflect China's attitude toward the border problem, but the maps and the historical articles published in China also stake a claim to other parts of the Indian territory, especially the Aruna[illegible]al Pradesh. China sometimes speaks about Pancasila. However, its refusal to recognize [illegible]ord indistinct] as an Indian state and its encouragement to secessionist elements in Nagaland and Mizoram do not in any way conform to the principles of Pancasila.

While resolving political problems, there should be the political will to apply principles of mutual respect for terrorial integrity and sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. But, in this respect, the Chinese Government's policy is not satisfactory.

The Chinese side put forward a package deal proposal that includes a point on India's willingness not to stake any claim on its territories occupied by China. In return, China pledges not to make any claim on other Indian territories, especially in its northeastern region. The real objective of this proposal is to enable the aggressor to legitimize the results of its illegal activities by receiving the Indian Government's consent. China's nonconstructive approach to the Sino-Indian border problem fully conforms to its policy on Asia. Its steps in destabilizing peace along the border with Vietnam and providing encouragement to the Pakistani Government, which is engaged in military preparations and staking claim on the part of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by it, are some of the instances of this policy.

In this context, the observers stress the similarity between the policies of China and the United States, which consequently lead to increased interference in the internal affairs of India, Afghanistan, and the Indochinese nations. Nobody can remain oblivious to the fact that China and the United States are developing military cooperation on a large scale. It has a direct bearing on the India-China border problem. It is no secret that the American arms and military equipment are sent toward the borders of China's western neighbors. Spying plays a large role in this military cooperation. The United States, for example, provides information to China regarding military bases existing in these countries. Chinese nuclear installations are also present near the borders of these countries. It would be appropriate to remind you that a China-U.S. nuclear cooperation agreement was initialed at the time of the American President's visit to China. All these facts are actually enough to prove that the United States provides enccouragement to China's territorial claims. Is this not the very cause for the Chinese diplomats' hardline attitude at the talks?

U.S. FORCES IN JAPAN SEEN POSING THREAT TO USSR

PM281010 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Doctor of Military Sciences Colonel K. Kozlov article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "The 'Guests' Who May Burn Down the House"]

[Text] The latest defense white paper recently published by the Japanese military department stresses that the basis of the country's military policy continues to be to strengthen military allied relations with Washington and the presence of U.S. Armed Forces on Japanese soil. Moreover, the white paper claims that U.S. bases in Japan are necessary to defend the country from the fictitious "Soviet military threat."

Numerous facts, however, attest that in reality, the Pentagon's creation of more than 100 bases and military installations there is by no means to defend Japan. The maintenance of approximately 50,000 servicemen is not for defense. Statements by U.S. strategists themselves are much more frank than the white paper on that score. A military department special report to the U.S. Congress states bluntly: "No U.S. forces stationed in Japan are intended exclusively for Japan's defense. Like U.S. NATO forces, all the U.S. forces in Japan are part of the forward defense system of the United States." Today it is well known that by "forward defense", the Pentagon understands the creation of springboards for a nuclear attack on the borders of the USSR and other socialist countries. As (U.) Arkin, the eminent U.S. military expert stresses, "virtually all Pentagon installations on Japanese soil are included in preparations for a global nuclear war or regional conflicts with the use of mass destruction weaponry."

The key role in the implementation of these sinister plans is primarily given to the naval bases in Yokosuka and Sasebo, where, according to the white paper, U.S. ships equipped with nuclear cruise missiles, the latest U.S. means of nuclear attack, are based.

The "underwater" aspect of the secret agreement concluded more than 30 years ago between Washington and Tokyo on the unprecedented use of Japanese ports by U.S. ships is becoming obvious. Making use of this agreement, U.S. submarines entered the port of Yokosuka alone 23 times during 1983. Virtually all of them are packed with mass destruction weapons. The large U.S. nuclear aircraft carriers "Enterprise" and "Carl Vinson" have docked in Sasebo. According to a statement by retired U.S. Admiral G. la Rocque, the nuclear aircraft carrier "Enterprise," which visited Sasebo in March 1983, had over 200 units of nuclear ammunition aboard.

Another important element in U.S. nuclear strategy in the Far East is the deployment of 50 nuclear-capable planes at the Misawa Airbase. Washington is making no secret of the fact that they are intended to conduct offensive operations against the Soviet Maritime Kray and Sakhalin. However, the Pentagon does not intend to restrict itself even to these planes. It intends to site approximately 3,000 cruise missiles of various types in the Far East, including ground-launched variants.

The Pentagon-published "operational directions for the use of ground-launched cruise missiles" [GLCM's] envisages supplying GLCM's to the U.S. Armed Forces Pacific and Indian Ocean Command (PACOM). Meanwhile, the U.S. Armed Forces contingents stationed in Japan and South Korea are subordinate to PACOM headquarters. A U.S. Defense Department special report names Misawa and Sasebo as possible centers for the siting of GLCM's. Two peninsulas, Shiretoko in eastern Hokkaido and Oga in northern Honshu, have been selected for the same purpose.

Thus, there is plentiful evidence that the true rather than imaginary threat to Japan's security derives from the Pentagon's nuclear plans. Unlike official Tokyo, this is understood perfectly by the country's millions of inhabitants. "The Americans," a Japanese journalist remarked, "are the kind of 'guests' who could burn our house down at any moment."

RESULTS OF JAPANESE-U.S. MILITARY TALKS ANALYZED

LD270941 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Summary] Yoko Kurihara, head of the Japanese Defense Agency, has completed the first stage of his foreign tour including the United States, West Germany, Belgium and France. Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov comments on the talks that have taken place between Kurihara and representatives of the Washington administration:

"Three issues figured on the agenda of the talks: an increase in the Japanese military budget for 1985; the preparation of Japan for so-called defense of maritime lines of communications within a range of 1,000 miles from Japanese shores; and the standardization of Japanese and American armaments. These issues were discussed by Kurihara and U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger; McFarlane, adviser to the American President on national security; Crowe, commander of the American Pacific Fleet; and representatives of the U.S. State Department. The list of American participants in the talks itself points to what great importance is being attached to the issues discussed by the Washington administration.

"Indeed, the increase in Japanese military expenditure, the sides agreed that from 1985 on this will amount to 7 percent, has approached that line beyond which a quantitative growth changes over into a qualitative growth. The point is that the constitution bans Japan from having an army and from waging war. In order to cover up the violation of the constitution, the Japanese Government has resorted to the following justification: Military construction is allegedly of purely defensive nature and military expenditures will not exceed the framework of 1 percent of the gross national product.

"However, the latest increase in the military budget threatens to exceed these limits and consequently destroy the last barrier blocking Japan's conversion into a powerful military state. In total fighting quality, Japanese military formations already hold fifth place among the armies of the capitalist world. Japan's annual military expenditure increase is more than double the NATO countries.

"It is the U.S. aim that the Japanese army should be able to assume a considerable part of the aggressive functions in the Far East that are now being carried out by the American Pacific Fleet and the Marines. The discussion in Washington with Kurihara on the defense of maritime lines of communications within a range of 1,000 miles from Japanese shores, also took place accompanied by the campaign launched in Japan in favor of dispatching Japanese troops abroad as UN forces to carry out, as the Tokyo authorities vaguely put it, various missions. The vagueness in words is understandable inasmuch as Japanese military missions abroad are banned by the constitution. While initially, Washington assigns the role of combat guard for ships of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, to the Japanese naval forces, subsequently, as is becoming clear from the propaganda campaign, the Japanese troops can be used like the Rapid Deployment Force.

"The standardization of armaments, which was also discussed in Washington, is required for the complete integration of the Japanese army into the American Armed Forces. It is perfectly obvious that fully participating in U.S. aggressive actions, serving as an escort for American flotillas, and carrying out in some form or other, together with American troops, the tasks set the Rapid Deployment Force can be accomplished only if one has armaments identical in their technical parameters. The results of Kurihara's talks in Washington need to be linked with the entire context of American military policy in the Pacific Ocean and Far East.

"In deploying Tomahawk cruise missiles on ships of the Pacific Fleet, the United States is bringing closer to the borders of the USSR and other socialist states first-strike nuclear arms. The Japanese armed forces are becoming an army of support to the American assault troops. The more powerful these forces become, the more reckless the plans of the nuclear maniacs from the Pentagon may prove.

"However, during the talks, Kurihara reminded McFarlane, adviser to the American President on national security, of the fact that the Japanese people do not share the policy that the United States expects Japan to pursue. Kurihara said this, however, without any sympathy, of course, for the striving of the Japanese people for peace and friendship with their neighbors. Kurihara was simply forced to let it be understood that, to their regret, the Japanese authorities are unable to satisfy all U.S. expectations. The scale and effectiveness of the antiwar movement have turned into a factor that the Japanese Defense Agency is unable to disregard, just as the military departments in other countries which are U.S. allies are unable to disregard. This aspect of the Japanese-American talks in Washington is no less important than all others."

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON JAPAN'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

LD222248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 22 Sep (TASS) -- Complicating Soviet-Japanese relations and militarizing Japan not only benefits Japanese reaction, but the U.S. Administration and the U.S. military-industrial complex as well, IZVESTIYA writes today. Having entered the path of rejecting international agreements that settled the issue, the United States has contributed substantially to artificially fanning the so-called problem of the "northern territories." Before the beginning of the fifties, the United States adhered to the allied countries agreements. In particular, the MacArthur staff memorandum of 29 January 1946 contained recognition of the Soviet Union's sovereignty over the entire Kuril Islands. Washington, however, has grossly rejected the documents it signed and actively joined in fanning "territorial passions."

The Japanese revanchists are doing their best since they feel the constant support of their over-the-ocean "security treaty" ally. In recent years, the "inspection trips" of high-ranking Japanese officials to the southern islands of the Kuril group have become more frequent. The Japanese cabinet of ministers has also established 7 February as the annual "Day of Northern Territories," the paper says.

Japanese authorities are not for the first time trying to achieve international recognition of their territorial claims against the USSR. However, the attempts to drag the world association into a swamp of discussions concerning the "territorial question" have so far not been successful. Only the United States, South Korea and a handful of other countries that stand on a militant anticommunism position are supporting the unfounded claims of Tokyo.

The fact that in the noise around the "return of northern territories" a particular logic can be observed draws attention to itself. The regular exaggeration of this question coincides either with election campaigns or with new purchases of arms for the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" or with a sharp increase in the military budget, IZVESTIYA points out.

S. KOREANS PROTEST JAPANESE MILITARY CHIEF VISIT

SK280437 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] South Korean students are staging demonstrations opposing the scheduled visit to Seoul by Watanabe Kichiro, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

Students of five universities in Seoul staged demonstrations calling for the cancellation of the visit by the military leader of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. They also demanded severance of contacts between the military circles of Japan and South Korea.

The authorities mobilized police units to disperse the students.

DPRK TRANSPORTS RED CROSS GOODS TO S. KOREA

SK280438 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] According to Pyongyang radio, approximately 200 trucks have arrived in the vicinity of the Military Demarcation line between the DPRK and South Korea. The trucks are transporting various types of goods that the DPRK Red Cross Society will send to the South Korean flood victims as relief goods.

MPR PAPER CITED ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

PM271017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent S. Vtorushin disptach under the "Fraternal Newspapers" rubric with the general heading "Theme of the Day": "An Important Task"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- What kind of role do party organizations in Mongolia have in improving the system of economic management? That is the question raised in an editorial article in UNEN today.

The recent Eighth Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee Plenum, the newspaper writes, put forward the policy tasks in the field of developing the country's national economy and focused the attention of Communists and all working people on questions of successfully fulfilling the 18th Party Congress decisions. In order to implement these large-scale tasks as quickly as possible, it is essential to increase the efficiency of social production, to raise labor productivity, and to strive to ensure a steady improvement in the quality of goods. While noting the success achieved by a number of collectives in light industry and the food industry, UNEN points out the need for more efficient and coordinated collaboration among enterprises and sectors, enhancing officials' discipline and responsibility and a resolute struggle against bureaucracy and formalism.

All these questions are not only of economic, but great political significance, the MPRP Central Committee organ points out. The labor collectives' primary party organizations must place their main emphasis on consistent study and introduction of the wealth of experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in light of specific local conditions and must comprehensively back the initiatives of the broad working masses.

DRA STUDENTS PROFIT FROM RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STUDY

PM251453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Special correspondent V. Okulov's "Afghan Reportage": "Friends' Language"]

[Text] Kabul, Sep -- White-toothed Zmaray is in a wonderful mood, and that is entirely understandable: He has won a gold medal at the Fifth Moscow International Olympiad for schoolchildren studying the Russian language. Five DRA representatives took three gold and two silver medals back to Kabul, an unprecedented success! And now Zmaray and his team comrades, 7th-grader Najib, 10th-grader Lino, and Suleyman and Akbar from the 11th, the penultimate high school grade are back at school to relive the joy of victory together with their teachers. They recall strolling in Red Square, meeting youngsters of their own age from different countries, playing soccer at the Young Pioneers camp, and eating Moscow ice cream. These children are very different and they dream about different vocations; they want to be doctors, airmen, or engineers. However, they all intend to continue studying Russian, the language of Lenin, the language of peace and solidarity, as they call it.

"The study of Russian is expanding each year in Afghanistan," S.P. Kurochkin, leader of a group of Russian language teachers in DRA secondary education establishments, told me. "Today, in general schools and high schools alone, Russian is studied by approximately 6,000 young Afghans. It is also being studied by students at Kabul and Jalalabad universities, polytechnical, agricultural, and medical institutes, and a number of technical colleges in the republic's capital."

Instruction in Russian is of great practical significance, according to DRA Minister of Education 'Abdul Samad Qayyumi. The number of Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects in the country is growing, and knowledge of Russian helps the Afghans make efficient use of Soviet technology.

Muhammad Qasem Kandahari, director of the "Revolution" High School, spoke to me about experience in Russian language studies. He proudly showed me a wonderfully equipped laboratory for methodological training of Afghan Russian teachers. Najibullah Bahramand, a graduate student, showed me another of the high school's sights. We did not need an interpreter. The Afghan-Soviet Friendship Room. This is where various study circles meet and pupils rehearse for concerts to be given at sponsored military units, both Afghan units and units of the limited contingent of Soviet Troops in the DRA.

Najibullah leafed through the Friendship Room logbook. He showed me an entry by Soviet servicemen: "On today's subbotnik, working shoulder to shoulder with you, young Afghan friends, we planted the first trees along an avenue of friendship. Let that avenue flourish and be a symbol of our brotherhood!"

Najibullah and I went outside the school. Thin, but already strong trees are ranged opposite us on the scorched, almost white soil along the Kabul River bank. They stand in the strong sunlight like sentries on guard.

"This is the young pine I planted together with Soviet officer Sergeyev. He has left Afghanistan, but our tree is growing. It is true that it would be in a poor state here without water," and Najibullah screwed up his eyes in the blinding sun. "But don't let Sergeyev worry. We know very well that the tree of friendship must be watered every day."

PRAVDA VIEWS PRK'S ECONOMIC, SOCIAL PROGRESS

PM251315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Yevgeniy Fadeyev under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Kampuchea: A Confident Stride"]

[Text] On Kampuchea's northwest border, PRK Armed Forces, supported by the local population, are continuing to wipe out the gangs of Pol Pot men and other Khmer formations trying to penetrate the sovereign country's territory from their lair in Thailand.

Over 5 years have elapsed since the long-suffering land's liberation from the bloody clique, yet the forces of reaction are continuing to fuel tension in the region of the Kampuchean-Thai border and are giving sustenance to the Pol Pot rabble that were thrown out of the country and the reactionaries that have joined them. Concealing renegades like Pol Pot and Son Sann under the screen of the self-styled "Coalition Government," the enemies would like to reimpose them on the Kampuchean people.

The support for the Pol Pot bandits who wiped out 3 million entirely innocent compatriots is giving rise to angry condemnation by the Kampuchean people, the progressive public of Southeast Asia, and the whole world. In the reaction's camp itself, the internecine fighting is intensifying with each passing day and there are increasingly frequent instances of Pol Pot soldiers and people who were either duped by hostile propaganda or forcibly driven to bases in Thailand voluntarily going over to the side of the people's revolutionary authorities.

Despite difficulties, today the Kampuchean people are confidently building the foundations of a socialist society. This was convincingly reaffirmed by the recent session of the country's supreme organ of state power, the PRK National Assembly, which discussed the Kampuchean Government's socioeconomic and foreign policy activity and approved the national economic plan for the second half of this year. The republic is firmly marching along the path outlined by the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Congress and is successfully restoring the economy and culture destroyed by the fanatics. Party building is actively under way in the country, mass public organizations are strengthening, and new production relations are forming.

The PRK's confident development is also making itself felt in the international arena, which is particularly borne out, by the result of PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen's tour of a number of African countries. The firmness of the truly popular regime also serves as a constructive factor in the development of the foreign policy situation in Southeast Asia. Together with Vietnam and Laos, Kampuchea consistently advocates peaceful dialogu with the ASEAN countries and is constantly putting forward proposals for resolving existing problems through negotiations. This policy, to which the future belongs, is giving rise to widespread approval among the progressive public.

The more confident the young republic's stride, the more hatred it has generated among its enemies. However, the provocative activity against it is doomed to failure. The constructive labor of Kampuchea as it is being restored and the support and aid given to the republic by the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and all peace-loving forces serve as a guarantee of that.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON KAMPUCHEA UN REPRESENTATION

LD251206 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- Restoration of Kampuchea's legitimate rights in the United Nations is one of the pressing issues of the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. Its just solution will help raise further the prestige of this international organization SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today.

It has been generally recognised in international law and in the practice of interstate relations, the newspaper points out, that each nation has the right to self-determination, which means that it itself may choose its future and the form of government that suits it best. The fate of Kampuchea gives an example of the flagrant violation of this right, including with respect to the question of its representation at the United Nations.

All U.N. member states, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA recalls, are represented at the United Nations and its bodies by authorized representatives appointed by the governments of these states. The government which has lost its authority over the state's territory due to internal developments cannot have its representatives at the United Nations. This is a generally recognized provision of present-day international law. It is set forth, specifically, in the memorandum of the U.N. Secretariat on Legal Aspects of the Problems of Representation at the United Nations Organisation.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea is the only government which exercises effective authority over Kampuchean territory and enjoys support of the population, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. Consequently, it is this council, rather than the notorious "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea", which should represent Kampuchea at the United Nations. The "coalition government" is nothing but a screen for subversive activity by Pol Pot and other reactionary groupings guilty of genocidal policies.

Why then, despite the clearly defined legal criteria, the Kampuchea people does not occupy its legitimate place in the United Nations? The newspaper asks. The roots of this phenomenon, it points out, are in the course of imperialism. Using at the United Nations the traditional arm-twisting tactics and shamelessly publicising the "coalition government", the reactionary forces are seeking to bar the true representatives of the Kampuchean people from the United Nations.

"The abnormality of the situation when the U.N. seat rightfully belonging to representatives of the Kampuchean people is being occupied by their muderers is obvious. It is necessary to put an end to this," the commentary stresses.

SIHANOUK MEETS REAGAN, REQUESTS ARMS AID

OW270820 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan met Sihanouk, chief of the so-called Coalition Government of Kampuchea, in New York. According to an AFP report, Sihanouk handed a letter to Reagan in which he asked the United States to supply weapons and ammunition to the notorious coalition government.

As is known to all, the coalition government, which is opposed to the Kampuchean people, is merely a signboard for covering up armed attacks against Kampuchea launched by the Pol Pot elements hiding in Thailand and by other Khmer reactionaries. This government does not have any support whatsoever from the Kampuchean people and maintains its existence by charity provided by world reactionaries. After the meeting with Reagan, Sihanouk pointed out: China is the principal country furnishing weapons to the coalition government.

ACTIVITIES MARKING BULGARIAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Bulgarian Award to Kulikov

PM241606 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Lofty Award"]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Sep -- Today T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian State Council chairman received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' joint Armed Forces, who is heading the Soviet military delegation that has arrived in Sofia for the celebration of the Bulgarian People's Army's 40th anniversary.

T. Zhivkov presented V.G. Kulikov with the Order of Georgi Dimitrov for his great services in raising the combat capability of the Bulgarian People's Army and for his personal contribution to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and combat cooperation between the peoples and armies of Bulgaria and the USSR and in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Kulikov Speech

For the 25 September Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA text of a speech delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, at the 24 September public meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, see the Bulgaria section of the 27 September Eastern Eruope DAILY REPORT.

KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES JUBILEE MEETING 21 SEP

PM241303 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unnamed "Our Correspondent" report: "Celebratory Meeting"]

[Text] A celebratory meeting of representatives of the capital's public and Moscow garrison servicemen was held 21 September in the Red Banner Hall of the Soviet Army's M.V. Frunze Central House to mark the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The presidium comprised Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army, and Navy Main Political Directorate; A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Marxism-Leninism Institute and chairman of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society Central Board; V.V. Papov, deputy chief of a sector of a CPSU Central Committee department; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was also present.

The meeting was opened by A.I. Kostenko, deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, delivered a report in which he noted that the Bulgarian People's Army is a firm link in the socialist defensive coalition.

Major General B. Toshkov, military, naval, and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR, also gave an address. He stressed that the Bulgarian People's Army, in a single formation with the invincible Soviet Army and fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states, is continuously ready to fulfill its patriotic and international duty.

A concert followed the meeting.

Kurkotkin at Embassy Reception

PM251333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 24 September to mark the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; representatives of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Ministry, and public organizations; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The guests included the heads of diplomatic missions of a number of foreign states accredited to the USSR and also the military, naval, and air attaches of the embassies of a number of foreign countries in the USSR.

Major General B. Toshkov, military, naval, and air attache at the Bulgarian Embassy in the USSR, was present.

Zhivkov, Filipov Message

PM271041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian State Coucnil and Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we express sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people for the cordial congratulations and good wishes on the 40th anniversary of the 9 September 1944 Bulgarian socialist revolution.

The socialist revolution's victory, won with decisive help from the Soviet Army, laid the foundations for the brightest period in our country's history -- the building of the socialist society.

We receive with deep gratitude your high assessment of the BCP's cause, our country's working people's achievements, and Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy.

The Bulgarian people's successes prove the correctness of the general April line of the BCP, which makes extensive use of the rich experience of the great Leninist party. These successes are further confirmation of the tremendous creative potential of the socialist social system.

Socialist Bulgaria's gains are inextricably linked with the strengthening of friendship between our fraternal peoples and with the course jointly pursued by the BCP and CPSU toward all-around cooperation and rapprochement between our parties, countries, and peoples. Bulgarian-Soviet relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, grow deeper every year.

In the conditions of the international situation that has been severely exacerbated through imperialism's fault, Bulgaria, together with the other socialist community states and in close collaboration with all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces, makes an active contribution to the struggle for detente, international cooperation, and social progress.

Dear comrades, please accept our most cordial wishes for great new successes for you and the heroic Soviet people in further improving the developed socialist society and in the noble struggle for a peaceful, bright future for the world.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council;

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Bulgaria's Dzhurov's Message

PM251517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Bulgarian national defense minister, under the rubric "23 September is Bulgarian People's Army Day': "40 Years Defending Socialism"]

[Excerpts] September is a very festive month for the Bulgarian people. Socialist revolution victory day was on September 1945. That day our people -- under the leadership of the BCP and with the decisive assistance of the legendary Soviet Army -- overthrew the hated monarchist-fascist system and established a proletarian dictatorship in the form a people's democracy.

Forty years have elapsed since then. This has been the most beneficial period in the Bulgarian state's 1,300-year history. Thanks to the peple's creative work, the Marxist-Leninist policy pursued by the BCP, the selfless fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, and mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist community countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria achieved in 40 years what other countries in other conditions have taken centuries to achieve.

Our motherland's economic growth and the tremendous changes in the social and spiritual spheres have favorably influenced the development of the Bulgarian People's Army [BPA]. In its organization, armaments, and training, it is now a completely modern army capable of tackling any of the tasks set it, both independently and in conjunction with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact headed by the invincible Soviet Armed Forces.

Every year the Army's combat pool is equipped with more new and sophisticated means for waging combat operations and with the latest scientific and technocal achievements. Thanks to the country's huge successes in the education sphere, highly educated personnel are now joining our Army's ranks. Over 84 percent of officers have military or civilian higher education.

Our men and the majority of officers grew up under socialism. They are boundlessly devoted to the party's policy. Our servicemen master the necessary knowledge and acquire the ability and skills to successfully handle weapons and skillfully work with combat and auxiliary equipment in a very short time.

In the 40 years of socialist building that have elapsed, the social structure of our society has radically changed. We have long had no exploiter class. Our society is becoming increasingly homogenous. This is also reflected in the composition of the BPA. Commanders and men come from the worker milieu, the peasantry, and the labor intelligentsia. Both commanders and men have identical class interests -- the people's interests. This brings about the personnel's unity, ideological cohesion, and devotion to the ideals of and policy of the BCP.

The past training year was a beneficial year for the BPA. All the set tasks were fulfilled. As a result of persistent work on the part of men and commanders, the number of excellent-rated servicemen in combat and political training, excellent-rated subunits, and high-class specialists has increased. The exercises held have shown an improvement in the skill of commanders and staffs in leading troops. The Army's fighting efficiency and combat readiness in general have also increased.

The BPA is an inseparable part of the combat family of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. It has powerful allies in the armies of the socialist community countries, primarily the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, thus increasing its force and might many times over. The servicemen of the BPA take pride in their allies, in their brothers in ideas and in arms, and do everything in their power to match them in their combat training and skill.

On their combat holiday, men and commanders send a fervent greeting to their combat comrades, the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, and assure them that here in the Balkans they have a very reliable ally in the BPA.

MARTYNOV RECEIVES BULGARIA'S DOYNOV 20 SEP

PM251505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Business Contacts"]

[Text] On 20 September N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, had a conversation with O. Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian minister of machine building and electronics.

There was an exchange of opinions on questions relating to the bilateral development of machinery and equipment systems for the comprehensive mechanization of loading, unloading, and warehousing operations.

RYABOV, BULGARIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN MEET 20 SEP

PM251457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Business Contacts"]

[Text] On 20 September there was a conversation between Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and A. Lukyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

BAYBAKOV MEETS ROMANIAN OFFICIALS 20-21 SEP

PM251455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Cooperation Questions Discussed"]

[Text] On 20-21 September N.K. Baybakov received S. Bi[illegible], candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, and V. Pu[illegible], Romanian minister of foreign trade.

There was a discussion of questions relating to the coordination of state plans for the economic and social development of the Soviet Union and Romania in 1986-1990.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON U.S. ANTI-POLISH POLICY

PM251317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: " A Fitting Rebuff"]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep -- The United States is interfering in Poland's internal affairs in all spheres of life and is trying to operate to the detriment of Poland's interests wherever it can, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, PZPR Central Committee organ, writes. The Polish People's Republic is a socialist state against which official Washington is acting with particular ferocity. The U.S. subversive radio stations broadcasting in Polish have unleashed an unprecedented propaganda aggression. The most negative role in the sharp deterioration of Polish-American relations, the paper stresses, is played by President Reagan himself, who has made several anti-Polish statements in the past 2 years. Only one conclusion can be drawn from recent facts: In Washington today U.S. policy toward Poland is defined not by the adovcates of a realistic course, but by those who want to see relations between the two countries deteriorate.

By knocking together an "anti-Polish front," the White House wants to isolate Poland in the international arena and undermine its foreign economic and trade ties with other countries. The current election campaign in the United States graphically shows that it has become customary for politicians in that country to distort the plain facts about Poland's life for their own interests.

The present U.S. Administration, TRYBUNA LUDU notes, is trying to take world history back to the period preceding 1917 and is launching attacks on Europe's postwar reality which the peoples of the continent paid for with tens of millions of lives. These attacks are aged beneath the slogan "revision of the Yalta agreements." It is necessary to resolutely and without reservation state that this type of activity is directly or indirectly aimed against the integrity of the Polish state. Reagan's speech in Doylestown essentially accords with the aspirations of anti-Polish revanchist circles in the FRG and conflicts with the main -- political and territorial -- principle that has given two generations of Poles a secure country.

The crude and chauvinist language introduced into international relations by the California capitalist group, the article says, may cloud East-West relations for a long time. Poland has been, is, and will continue to be a socialist country with a clearly defined system of alliances and state principles. During W. Jaruzelski's working visit to the USSR in May, Poland's close fraternal ties with the Soviet land and the unity of the two Marxist-Leninist parties were confirmed, deepened, and placed on an exceedingly long-term basis. The USSR once again confirmed that socialist Poland can certainly count on support from the Soviet Union and confidence in its independent decisions, whereas the United States has again questioned Poland's sovereign right to act in accordance with the historical interests of the people and the state.

Until the United States rids itself of the illusion that the existence of present-day Poland is "temporary," a real normalization of relations will be impossible. No one on the Wisla and Odra will shed tears over the fact that the United States is not expressing a readiness to cooperate with Poland. The Polish People's Republic, the article says in conclusion, is an integral part of Europe and of the international community in general, and has a strong interest in establishing fruitful dialogue between East and West and in curbing the arms race. Poland wants to maintain the postwar political and territorial setup in Europe, and advocates the continuation of the policy of peaceful coexistence and the strengthening of world peace. Poland's national interests are guaranteed by the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

GORBACHEV, PONOMAREV RECEIVE BRITISH CP DELEGATION

LD281219 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, alternate member of the Political Bureau fo the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Chief of the International Department of the CPSU Centeral Committee Anatoliy Chernyayev have had a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with a delegation of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Britain -- its General Secretary Gordon Maclennan (head of the delegation), member of the Political Committee of the Executive Committee, Chief of the International Department of the Executive Committee Jerry Pocock, Chairman of the Executive Committee George Bolton, and Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee Philip Langton.

An exchange of opinions on a broad range of international issues was held in the course of the meeting which passed in a comradely atmosphere. Special attention was paid to the situation in the European Continent in connection with deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries.

It was emphasized that the agressive designs of the American and NATO military led to a heightening of tension in the world, growth of the danger of war. The pressing task for the Communists in these conditions is to make their utmost to defend peace, to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Britain highly appreciated the Soviet peace initiatives directed against the arms race and nuclear threat, at renunciation of the use of force in international relations and prevention of militarization of outer space.

The British comrades dwelt on activities of the Communist Party of Britain which consistently comes out against plans of nuclear rearmament of Britain, for an end to deployment of American cruise missiles on British territory and for withdrawal of those missiles already deployed, for liquidation of all nuclear bases on British soil and its territorial waters, for withdrawal of the country from NATO.

The CPSU representatives informed the delegation of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Britain of the CPSU's activities in implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress, the subsequent plenary meetings of the CPSU Central Committee aimed at perfecting developed socialist society in the USSR, of economic experiments which are being held in the country and which have already produced positive results, of the development of socialist democracy.

The CPSU, the Soviet Government will continue exerting every effort aimed at improving the international climate, doing their utmost for revival of detente, carrying out practical measures to curb the arms race, to prevent a nuclear war.

Both delegations noted usefulness of the regular exchange of opinions at this complicated time and expressed readiness to develop friendly links between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Britain for the sake of triumph of ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin, in the spirit of internationalist solidarity.

The delegation of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Britain left for home on September 28.

COMPARISON OF TIKHONOV SPEECH AT DINNER FOR SORSA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 27 September carries on page 4 of its Morning Edition, a TASS report entitled "In a Friendly Atmosphere." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 26 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, on page G 2, under the subheading "Tikhonov Dinner Speech", and besides omitting the TASS dateline, reveals the following variations:

In the second paragraph on page G 2, IZVESTIYA reads: ...officials accompanying him.

Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were N.A. Tikhonov; G.A. Aliyev; B.N. Ponomarev; I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials. (supplying additional names, titles)

On page G 3, paragraph one, line two, IZVESTIYA reads: ...at the dinner.

We are glad to welcome friendly Finland's head of government. Mr Kalevi Sorsa, whom we have met several times in Helsinki and also here in Moscow, Comrade N.A. Tikhonov said. It is a pleasure to see Mrs Sorsa here and all our Finnish guests. The official visit... (Supplying additional passage)

On the same page, lines three and four, IZVESTIYA reads: ...come as a direct development of the... (supplying "direct")

On page G 4, paragraph one, line three, IZVESTIYA reads: ...the principles of equality and identical security and honest and... (rewording)

In the fifth paragraph on the same page, line seven, IZVESTIYA reads: ...the principle of equality and identical security of the sides... (rewording)

In the last paragraph of that page, line one, IZVESTIYA reads: ...our common striving as countries which stood... (omitting "of the" and editorial notation)

On page G 3, paragraph one, last line, IZVESTIYA reads: ...the international situation.

N.A. Tikhonov proposed a toast to President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, to the prime minister, Mr Kalevi Sorsa, Mrs Sorsa, and the high-ranking Finnish guests present, and to the further strengthening of friendly Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

A speech was then delivered by K. Sorsa.... (adding passage through end of item.)

AFP: USSR MILITARY MISSION LEADER SHOT IN UGANDA

AB280908 Paris AFP in French 0843 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 28 Sep (AFP) -- The leader of a Soviet military mission that arrived in Uganda a month ago was seriously wounded by an unidentified gunman in Kampala last Tuesday, it was learned from an official Ugandan source on Friday. According to the source, contacted by telephone from Nairobi, the military man is Colonel Aleksandr Terentyev. He was said to have been evacuated from Uganda on Wednesday on board Soviet Aeroflot plane after receiving first aid in a hospital in the Uganda capital.

According to the same source, Colonel Terentyev is considered a specialist in antiguerrilla operations and this seems to indicate that his mission was to assist President Milton Obote's regime in its struggle against the guerrillas.

According to observers, the National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrilla movement led by former Defense Minister Yoweri Museveni, could be responsible for this attack, which has not yet been officially announced in Kampala.

ANC LEADER ALFRED NZO COMMENTS ON RSA VIOLENCE

MB271847 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The campaign against apartheid in South Africa is growing. The main impetus behind the latest campaign is the implementation of the so-called new constitutional dispensation of South Africa. As is well known, this new dispensation is meant to further consolidate the system of apartheid, and cripple the liberation struggle in this country. This struggle, however, can never lose its momentum, in spite of government attempts to contain it by crude and repressive measures against the masses.

Let us hear what the secretary general of the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa, Mr Alfred Nzo, has to say on this matter:

[Begin Nzo recording in English fading into translation] South Africa is currently being hit with a wave of demonstrations by organizations and the masses who have boycotted work and gone on strike. These demonstrations have intensified, especially after the ridiculous Indian and colored elections for the tricameral parliament. Only the coloreds and Indians have been included in the new dispensation. Only the whites were permitted to take part in a referendum on the new dispensation. The other sectors of the population were not consulted.

The blacks, as well as the coloreds and Indians in the country, have long been aware that the government is not interested in dismantling the system of apartheid, but wants to consolidate it further by coopting the colored and Indian sections of the populations into the government to aid the whites in their repression and oppression of the blacks. This view of the government's intentions was evident in the poor response to the recent colored and Indian elections for the tricameral parliament. The people are well aware that the new parliamentary system will merely give a token and ineffective say in the running of this country's affairs to the other two groups that are included. The so-called change in the parliamentary system of the apartheid government does not offer the other two groups equal power sharing in the movement.

The oppressed masses have demonstrated their unwillingness to accept the racially defined oppression in South Africa. What is touted as a constitutional change does not signify that there will be equal self-determination among the different groups. The apartheid government is not capable of initiating constitutional reform in South Africa, and the common people are well aware of this fact, hence the massive demonstrations against apartheid. They realize that there is no alternative to making the Freedom Charter, a document accepted 25 years ago by all freedom groups, the fundamental basis of constitutional government in South Africa.

It is quite clear that democratic rule in South Africa can only be assured through equal rights and opportunities for all races facing a common future in a new state. People realize that before this stage is accomplished, there must be a complete dismantling of the oppressive apartheid machinery. They also realize that there is no South African Government that can claim to represent the South African peoples if that government has not been elected by all races and is not representative of all racial groups inside the country. Without honesty, there can be no self-determination.

As we have already noted, the demonstrations attracted masses of people in South Africa, proving that only the Freedom Charter can be the instrument for unraveling all the problems of the South African people. The demonstrators showed that the South African people couple their struggle for freedom with fighting the so-called parliamentary elections, and waging war against apartheid, a worrisome factor in their daily lives. To cite a case in point, in many districts the protesters were shouting slogans that demanded the abolition of apartheid and the lowering of rental hikes in African townships. The students, even today, have not cooled off from being disgusted with Bantu education. They are protesting against what is called change in the apartheid laws and demand proper education.

Recent events in South Africa attracted various racial groups in different economic circumstances. Leading the pack were the workers of South Africa. The trade union movement has grown appreciably, a remarkable development. The ANC of South Africa is the only movement that can help strengthen the belligerent faction in the freedom struggle, which has already earned a good reputation and great respect among the indigenous people. Beyond that, the majority of people in South Africa should clearly understand what is necessary to assure the destruction of apartheid. That is very important to our freedom struggle. [end recording]

U.S., RSA SUPPORT FOR ANTI-ANGOLA GROUP EXPOSED

LD181833 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 18 TASS -- None other than Jonas Savimbi, head of the terrorist anti-Angolan grouping UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], was sitting in a box for honorary guests during the ceremony of swearing in Botha as president of the Republic of South Africa. This has been, as a matter of fact, the first public admission of the support for Savimbi by the Republic of South Africa.

Attention is drawn here to the fact that Pretoria's decision to give an official character to its ties with UNITA has followed the visit to the Republic of South Africa of Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. He discussed with his South African partners in particular the question of "Angola's future."

Albeit the Reagan administration is trying to relieve itself of responsibility for the undeclared war against Angola, Savimbi himself has actually exposed his overseas bosses.

Speaking in an interview with the newspaper PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, he admitted receiving 60-70 million dollars every year from his "friends abroad" for conducting operations in Angola. According to the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, the U.S. CIA has supplied UNITA with equipment worth millions of dollars. The Reagan administration, Savimbi said in the interview, treats our struggle with great understanding.

MOZAMBIQUE AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD242136 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Ipolito [name as heard] Patricio, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mozambique to the USSR, is taking part in our program:

[Patricio in studio speaking in Russian] Esteemed comrade friends, today we are celebrating a historic day, revolution day, Mozambique Armed Forces day, and the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle for national liberation. We are marking the heroism of the Mozambique people, who are exerting all their strength today in the struggle against hunger and poverty and for the final elimination of armed banditry engendered by imperialism and racism. We mark the heroism of our people, who are continuing to build the material and ideological base of a socialist society and are fulfilling the primary decisions of the Fourth Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Congress.

In this, the Mozambique people count, as before, on the support and fraternal solidarity of the Soviet Union, all socialist countries and progressive democratic forces of the whole world. On the occasion of the holiday, we once again thank the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for the multifaceted international solidarity they constantly render the Mozambique revolution, founded upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These principles were reflected in the agreement on friendship and cooperation signed by the two fraternal countries.

At the present time, (?given) the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and confrontations in various regions of the world, we once again say together: no to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and Zionism. Together we say: Yes to peace, freedom and social progress throughout the world.

The struggle goes on!

Thank you very much for your attention.

IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY AGAINST NICARAGUA SEEN

PM250957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Ognev "Commentator's Column": "Nicaragua: The Conspiracy Continues"]

[Text] A new and extremely alarming factor has appeared recently in the imperialist conspiracy against Nicaragua. American private capital and the governments of a number of states "friendly" to the United States have hastened to the assistance of counterrevolutionary gangs.

According to a statement by U.S. State Department spokesman J. Hughes, the Reagan Administration has decided not to hinder private individuals and foreign governments from assisting the Nicaraguan rebels. As a result, over the past 6 months, American corporations and wheeler-dealers, as well as Israel, Guatemala, and similar "democrats," have transferred more than $10 million to Somocista gangs on the pretext of "aid to refugees."

The kind of shift in Washington's policy does not, however, mean that the American Administration has abandoned direct involvement in aggressive sallies against Nicaragua.

According to reports being received, the CIA is trying to unite scattered counterrevolutionary groupings in order to use coordinated actions to take the republic "in a pincer movement" from the north and the south. At the same time, American "advisers," who are in fact mercenaries engaged in training a contingent for these gangs, have begun participating directly with them more and more frequently in subversive operations. Thus, at the beginning of September a military helicopter with two U.S. citizens on board was shot down during an attack on a Sandinist training camp.

U.S. Navy ships cruising off Nicaragua's shores have behaved even more brazenly. A few days ago, three frigates encroached on the republic's territorial waters, while a helicopter took off from one and flew along a section of the coastal territory.

Against the background of these overtly provocative and extremely dangerous actions, the arguments of J. Sorzano, American diplomat at the United Nations, about a "threat" to Central American countries from Nicaragua and about Washington's peaceableness toward the government of that country sounded like pure demagoguery.

The aggressive U.S. actions and also the steps taken to internationalize aid to the Somocistas' counterrevolutionary gangs are a direct consequence of the fact that the present American Administration is continuing its subversive course against the Nicaraguan revolution and trying to halt the progressive transformations in that country. In its desire to achieve that, it is seeking new ways and trying to diversify the forms, but the people of Nicaragua are fully resolved to repulse any intrigues of imperialism. At the same time, the country's government is seeking a political settlement of Central America's problems.

BRIEFS

USSR-NICARAGUA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY -- The USSR-Nicaragua Friendship Society has held a founding meeting here in Moscow. Speakers said that the formation of the society was proof of the actively expanding ties between the two countries. Participants in the meeting adopted the charter of the society and elected its board. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Sep 84 LD]

ZAGLADIN ON FIRST INTERNATIONAL'S IMPORTANCE TODAY

LD272203 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0652 GMT 27 Sep 84

[All ellipses, parentheses, and quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sep, (TASS) -- PRAVDA today publishes the following article by Vadim Zagladin, devoted to the 120th anniversary of the first international:

28 September 1864. London. The Saint Marin's Hall is crammed full. There are workers here: Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians...

The British proletarian Odger reads aloud a letter that his comrades sent to their class brothers in Paris a year ago: "We shall convene our congresses and we shall discuss questions on which international peace is dependent...We shall be brothers! We shall enter into close contact with all people who aspire to peace, the development of industry, and the freedom and happiness of mankind throughout the world."

On the rostrum is Parisian lathe operator Tolain. He has in his hands the French workers' reply to their British colleagues: "Workers of all countries who wish to be free!...Prompted by the necessities of the age and by the force of things, capitalism is concentrating and organizing itself into mighty financial and industrial societies... We must unite to place insurmountable obstacles in the path of this pernicious system..."

The approval of these ideas was unanimous. The participants in the meeting decided to create an international working men's association. It was made incumbent upon the elected provisional committee to draw up its program and charter. Among the committee members was a representative of the German workers, a man who by that time was already known to the world of labor as a consistent and uncompromising mouthpiece of its interests: Karl Marx.

The foundation of the international working men's association, the first international, clearly showed that the vanguard of the international proletariat had matured enough for an active struggle for the workers' cause. Now it had to be tempered and armed, prepared for the coming battles.

Karl Marx undertook the resolution of this task with all his might. He worked out the "consistuent manifesto" of comradeship. He also founded the bases of its charter. By now Marx and Engels had a perfectly clear idea of precisely what the working class needed in order to realize its historic destiny. "...Numbers, wrote Marx, can only do something when the mass is gripped by organization and guided by knowledge." (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Essays," Vol 16, p 10) Hence, first of all a proletarian party is needed, a party that would unite the workers movement with knowledge, with scientific revolutionary theory.

How much effort was and is being expended by bourgeois and reformist "Marxologists" to prove that the idea created by the militant, revolutionary party was alien to K. Marx, that this idea is virtually counter to "genuine" Marxism! In fact, the forefather of that idea and, furthermore, the organizer and teacher of the first proletarian revolutionary parties to combine Marxism and scientific socialism with the workers movement was precisely K. Marx and, along with him, his true comrade-in-arms F. Engels.

However, it was very difficult to attain such a combination and forge a durable alloy of scientific socialism and the struggle of the proletarian masses, for despite the certain degree of maturity which had been achieved by its vanguard, the workers movement of the 1860's was, on the whole, still weak and fragmented.

The most various petit bourgeois and, occasionally, openly bourgeois outlooks widely circulated within it. The ideas of utopian socialism were mingled with anarchist and leftist views: "It was very difficult," K. Marx wrote, "to act in such a way that our views would be expressed in a form acceptable to the contemporary level of the workers movement... Time is required for the newly awakened movement to make the former boldness of speech possible." (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works," Vol 31, p 13) It is essential, Marx continues, to be stronger in deed and more moderate in form.

"Stronger in deed: "Attention should be paid to these words first and foremost. To be stronger in deed means to consistently implement the principles of revolutionary theory, which have been tested in practice, and be unswervingly true to its principles. The complexity of the workers movement's social makeup -- the diverse and contradictory nature of the views of certain of its detachments -- must not cause Marxist-Leninists to simplify or vulgarize their theory or to reject any of its stipulations; on the contrary, it must prompt them to persistently work to inculcate the whole sum of its ideas in the masses' consciousness in the proper, accessible form. Once it has seized the masses, the theory of Marxism-Leninism will become the great and insuperable force of the radical social renewal of society.

The first international provided a clear example of the practical implementation of the ideas of scientific communism. V.I. Lenin wrote: "It laid the foundation for the international organization of workers to prepare for their revolutionary onslaught against capitalism. ("Collected Works," Vol 38, p 302)

Much in the history of the international already belongs to the past, reflecting the experience of the first steps of the organized workers movement, which is valuable to us. But there was much in the association's activity that preserves an indisputable topicality in our day. This relates, first and foremost, to the idea contained in its very name: "International."

"One of the great aims of the association, Marx pointed out, is to bring workers from different countries to not only feel like bothers and comrades but also act like them, fighting for their liberation in a single army." (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Essays," Vol 16, p 195). Without risk of exaggeration one can say that the dominant themes in K. Marx' and F. Engels' activity during the first international were, on one hand, the elaboration of the ideological principals [ideynyye printsipy] of international proletarian brotherhood, and on the other hand, the application of these principles to the daily struggle of the working class of various countries. Proletarian internationalism: this is the International Working Men's Association's chief behest to Communists of all succeeding generations and its main behest to us Communists of the end of the 20th Century.

It is known that the enemies of Marxism are presently trying to "prove" that internationalism is something artificial, introduced into the workers movement from outside by "ill-intentioned Marxists." It follows from this that the sooner the workers movement renounces internationalism, the better it will be for the movement and for mankind as a whole. However, this conclusion is as false as the premise on which it stands. In fact, proletarian internationalism is not the fruit of someone's invention, not the result of a theortical phantasy or subjective political will. Proletarian internationalism is an objective phenomenon reflecting the very essence of the working class, the workers movement, in the sphere of ideology and politics.

The ideology of proletarian internationalism resolutely opposes the nationalistic, chauvinistic ideology of the bourgeoisie, which "substantiates" the disunity of working people in various countries and of various nationalities. The bourgeoisie knows, Karl Marx noted, "that the real secret of maintaining its power lies in this division of the workers." (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Collected Works," Vol 16, p 437).

Accordingly, the policy of proletarian internationalism is the policy of ensuring solidarity between the workers movement in all countries. "Citizens," Karl Marx said in 1872, "let us remember the basic principle of the international, that of solidarity. We will achieve the great aim to which we are aspiring if we reinforce this creative principle firmly among all workers in all countries." (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Collected Works," Vol 18, p 155).

In our times the content of proletarian internationalism is, on the one hand, the growing solidarity of communists and of all detachments of the workers movement, including, of course, the peoples of the socialist countries and the working class of the nonsocialist world, and, on the other hand, the solidarity of the international workers movement's solidarity with all fighters against imperialism.

The denial of the need for proletarian internationalism in our times that is sometimes encountered is, in essence, equivalent to belittling or even denying the historical role of the working class and the workers movement. In fact, the dispute about the future of proletarian internationalism is part of the dispute about whether the contemporary workers movement preserves its role and whether the thesis of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin about the historical mission of the working class remains in force. That is precisely why all those who are faithful to the ideas of scientific communism and the ideals of the proletarian movement cannot agree with the thesis that proletarian internationalism has lost its historical role, its right to exist.

What is more, in our times the role and significance of both the ideology and politics of internationalism are greatly increasing. This is brought about by a number of factors, but the most important place among them belongs to the growing danger of war, the threat of nuclear war. Averting this threat and not permitting war is truly a worldwide, internationalist task. The working class, which is the chief productive force of our epoch and the chief agent of social progress, is called upon to make a decisive contribution to resolving it.

In the documents written in the years of the first international's activity, K. Marx, with the profundity typical of him, revealed the essence of international relations as a specific form of production relations and, at the same time, an important part of the superstructure of any formation. Analyzing the foreign policy and the international relations of capitalism, he showed that they in fact act as a specific form of class oppression. Now, marking the 120th anniversary of the International Working Men's Association, one cannot fail to recall that in its founding manifesto, K. Marx formulated the conclusion that bourgeois foreign policy, "pursuing criminal ends, plays on national prejudices and spills the blood and squanders the riches of the people in plunderous wars...." (K. Marx and F. Engels: "Works", Vol 16, p 11).

For a radical change in foreign policy, for it to be turned into a genuinely democratic and peace-loving one, it is necessary for domination by capital to be replaced by the power of labor. However, even before this there is the possibility of effective influence by the popular masses, first and foremost the working class, on the international activities of the ruling circles. In order for this to be attained, K. Marx indicated, the working class has to "acquire the secrets of international politics, watch the diplomatic activities of its governments, and, should the need arise, counter them with every means at their disposal...." (Ibid.) Marx referred here to a specific example of the effectiveness of such opposition: "It was not the wisdom of the dominating classes, but the heroic resistance of England's working class to the former's criminal insanity that saved Western Europe from the adventure of a shameful crusade with the aim of eternalizing and extending slavery on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean." (Ibid.)

Today mankind is again threatened with a crusade -- not one from the old world to the new, but from the other side of the Atlantic to Europe and other continents. The matter concerns imperialism's crusade against socialism, against all forces of democracy and progress. It threatens not simply the spreading of monopolistic, transnational slavery, but the flaring up of nuclear war, which would have catastrophic consequences. Under these conditions, faithfulness to the traditions of the first international, the traditions of resolute struggle against war and the internationalist cohesion of all forces of the working class in the name of averting it, acquires truly exceptional significance. Any departure from these traditions would inevitably be to the detriment of both the cause of peace and the person who adopted such a path.

The first international called upon the workers "...to strive for the simple laws of morality and justice by which private people should guide themselves in their relationships, and make these the supreme laws in relations between peoples as well. The struggle for such a foreign policy makes up part of the overall struggle for the liberation of the working class."

This conclusion is presently being realized in the socialist countries' foreign policy activities. The Great October and the other socialist revolutions were victorious, in particular, precisely because they raised high the banner of peace among peoples. Today socialist diplomacy, overcoming imperialism's stubborn resistance, is persistently striving for the triumph of the laws of genuine morality and justice in the world arena.

The peoples' struggle for the triumph of these laws in international relations is headed by the militant vanguard of the workers movement, which is armed with Marxist-Leninist theory and dedicated to the ideas of internationalist solidarity, the vanguard of communists, whose role in today's antiwar struggle is a huge one. But their great responsibility as a conscious force of social progress requires even greater efforts and even more effective internationalist unification of actions.

"It is unforgettable. It is eternal in the history of the workers' struggle for their liberation." Thus spoke V.I. Lenin about the first international. (Vol 38 p 230) A hundred and twenty years have passed since it came into being, but its great behests -- unquestionable fidelity to the ideas of scientific socialism, internationalist unity of all forces of the proletariat and its allies; and unflagging struggle against the oppressive, aggressive policy of the masters of the old world -- these behests continue to live today. They serve as a polestar for all those who fight for the right of peoples to peace, to a peaceful and happy life.

MOSCOW TV CARRIES AWARD CEREMONY FOR CHERNENKO

LD272020 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 27 September broadcasts a video recording of the 27 September award ceremony in the Kremlin at which Chernenko was awarded the Order of Lenin. The video opens to show Chernenko entering a room unaided and walking for about 5 meters, before cutting to a brief shot of at least six unidentified men standing on the far side of the room.

The video then cuts back to show Ustinov beginning to speak. Ustinov faces the camera as he speaks, and is standing just in front of and to the left of Chernenko, and Tikhonov and then Gorbachev are standing to Chernenko's left. As Ustinov continues speaking -- with Chernenko, Tikhonov, and Gorbachev standing behind him -- other leaders present walk across from left to right behind the standing men, in the following order: Solomentsev, Aliyev, Ponomarev, Dolgikh, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, and Ligachev. As the video cuts to another shot, Grishin and Vorotnikov are now observed to be standing to Gorbachev's left.

The video then cuts to shots from a greater distance, which reveal the leaders to be standing in a semicircle around a table in two rows, with Ustinov standing in front, behind the table, speaking. The first row is composed of, from left to right, three unidentified men, Akhromeyev, five unidentified men, Vatchenko, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Vorotnikov, Chebrikov, Demichev, and Aleksandrov. The second row contains, from left to right, Kapitonov (seen between Ponomarev and Aliyev), Zimyanin, and Ligachev.

During Ustinov's speech, which lasts approximately 4 and 1/2 minutes, Chernenko is seen to be standing with his left hand in his jacket pocket, and the other by his side. His speech is seen to be sticking out his right-hand jacket pocket. Chernenko listens to the speech with eyes downcast but occasionally glances about the room. Throughout Ustinov's speech Chernenko stands unaided, though stiffly.

At the end of Ustinov's speech the participants, including Chernenko, applaud, and Ustinov moves to a position in front of Chernenko to present the award. He pins the award to Chernenko's jacket, and then Chernenko enthusiastically shakes hands with and embraces him. Following the presentation of the award, Chernenko moves forward to the microphone, takes his speech from his jacket pocket, and begins to speak. Ustinov moves to the position in the lineup vacated by Chernenko. At the end of his first page Chernenko places the papers on the table and dons his spectacles. Holding the speech in his left hand, Chernenko reads the remainder of the speech very quickly, with some noticeable breathing difficulties and shortness of breath. Chernenko occasionally leans on the table with his right hand, though with increasing frequency as the speech continues. Chernenko's speech lasts approximately 4 and 1/2 minutes.

After his speech, Chernenko removes his spectacles, straightens his papers on the table, and then turns to his colleagues in the lineup. At this point the video cuts to a still photograph of the group, showing, from left to right, Ponomarev, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Ustinov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Grishin, Vorotnikov, and Chebrikov, with, also from left to right, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, and Ligachev in a second rank immediately behind the others.

FURTHER REPORTS ON FOREIGN LEADERS' CONGRATULATIONS

LD272317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 27 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Congratulations from abroad addressed to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko are continuing to arrive in connection with the conferring of the Order of Lenin and the third Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal.

Telegrams have come from: Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers; Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party; Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation front; Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus; Rigoberta Padillar, general secretary of the Communist Party of Honduras Central Committee; Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, constitutional president of Mexico; and Mohamed Harmel, first secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party.

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 27 September in its Vremya newscast names, in addition to those listed above, two other foreign leaders who have sent congratulations to K.U. Chernenko: Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of Democratic Yemen.]

CHERNENKO, OTHERS SIGN BOCHVAR'S OBITUARY

PM241521 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 September in its First Edition carries on page 3 the obituary of Academician A.A. Bochvar, summarized in the referent item. The signatories are as follows: "K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Grishin, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, L.V. Smirnov, G.I. Marchuk, I.F. Dmitriyev, V.A. Medvedev, A.P. Aleksandrov, Ye.P. Slavskiy, P.S. Neporozhnyy, V.V. Bakhyirev, P.F. Lomako, A.G. Meshkov, A.M. Petrosyants, L.D. Ryabev, Yu.A. Vochinnikov, K.G. Skryabin, A.A. Logunov, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.B. Khariton, N.A. Dollezhal, B.Ye. Paton, N.M. Zhavoronkov, A.F. Belov, V.A. Legasov, and F.G. Reshetnikov."

MOSCOW TV ON MAGADAN PORT FREIGHT MISMANAGEMENT

OW280301 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 25 September carries a 30-minute "Man and the Law" program, dealing with the unsatisfactory state of affairs regarding freight handling in Magadan Port, presented by Mikhail Matveyevich Babayev, doctor of juridical sciences and a professor. The introduction shows two men who have been sentenced to 3 years of work on construction projects for stealing 20 liters of alcohol from a warehouse. The camera cuts to shots of Babayev saying that the sentences passed on the two men are stern but justified, and that the issue could have been considered exhausted if it were not for the following story, which shows the sorry state of affairs in Magadan Port with video shots of ships' captains and transport department procuracy officials and the deputy port master speaking about irregularities in freight handling there, regulations governing freight handling and the transportation of freight from Vanino to Magadan Port being violated, the need for ministries and administrations with enterprises in Magadan Oblast to establish a common type of shipping document, in order to regulate activities at the Magadan Transport Center, and about very slow progress in this field.

The camera cuts to Lev Petrovich Baranov, member of the Collegium of the USSR Procuracy, who says:

"In some respects, the deputy port master is right. We have spoken about it in previous programs, and recently our newspaper PRAVDA carried an article by Comrade [name indistinct] on the subject, and, indeed, there is need for a common document for the transport center.

"Yet it does not remove, in any measure, the responsibility of economic managers, freight shippers and haulers, railwaymen, and seamen for the safety of the freight being transported. We have a sufficient number of standards acts, laws which we must strictly observe. Finally, there are contract agreements between organizations as proof of that.

"Let us consider the first problem we witnessed, that of containers and packaging. It did not begin where Far East seamen took over the freight from the railroad, but where the freight was shipped to the Far East, in the central part of the country, the Urals, Western Siberia. It was there that the contract agreement conditions concerning standard containers and packaging were broken, and it was there that lack of control played its unseemly role.

It is therefore no accident that transport department procurators in the Far East constantly write letters to both our national transport and territorial procurators from the places where the freight shippers are located, asking that very stern measures be taken to compel these managers and freight shippers to observe the regulations concerning the use of standard containers and packaging. We are somewhat surprised at the position of the USSR Main Containers Supply Administration, which, it must be said plainly, is not taking all the measures necessary to ensure the use of standard containers and packaging.

"Second problem -- loss of shipping documents. Here, the seamen are guilty, of course. Whatever cargo manifests are made, whatever is the order of ship loading and unloading, we are obliged, and we shall demand, that they ensure a type of freight movement preventing the separation of documents from the freight. What does this all lead to? Please watch the following report, which was filmed by the Central Television Service."

The video shows asbestos-cement panels received on 12 December 1983 and other unclaimed freight still lying at the pier warehouse, cutting to shots of Karpenko, warehouse manager; Korchinskiy, deputy transport department procurator; and Ostapenko, head of the port's commercial department, who discuss the issue of unclaimed freight, freight arriving without shipping documents, and unclaimed freight disposal, as well as managers being helpless because of obstacles placed in their way by the oblispolkom.

The video then cuts to shots of Baranov, who says:

"Of course the managers are helpless, and of course we cannot tolerate this. There is no question of anybody collecting those panels, but we transport department prosecutors, and here we had the deputy to the Magadan transport department prosecutor speaking, have taken measures that the specific, guilty person bears responsibility for these panels and the loss suffered to the state by their deterioration. This is what must be done in every specific case, and now let us examine the question of separation of freight, documents, and unclaimed freight. The law clearly deines the order for their sale. This reduces the losses suffered by the state, even if the freight (?was separated from) shipping documents. See what is happening in the port. Valuable freight lies there for years, freight which other enterprises and organizations would have been very pleased to use for their production needs; it lies there, deteriorates, and rots away while the state's losses grow. It must be said that it is no accident that the Central Television Service is receiving many letters and communications from Soviet people who are indignant that, at times, like in the case of a canister of alcohol, we punish people sternly, and yet the losses suffered through poor management are not always properly dealt with. It is not just by chance that we are commenting on this issue. We want to tell economic managers that such instances, without doubt, carry, and will always carry, most serious consequences."

The video cuts to shots of unloading in progress, cutting to shots of crates of potatoes already sprouting, and shots of Chumak, trading enterprise manager, complaining that the potatoes, which should have been shipped on the 5th, are still in port on the 21st of the month. The camera cuts to Baranov, who says: "These are shocking facts, alarming facts; it is an SOS situation. What is the matter here? The fact is that the case of the potatoes did not begin in Magadan. Unfortunately, the shippers sending freight, potatoes in this case, failed to observe standards concerning the shipment of potatoes intended for far north regions. According to existing legislation, the shippers are required to issue a quality certificate, put their seal on it, and let the freightcar with potatoes proceed to the Far East. In individual cases, where state inspectors for the quality of agricultural produce are available, they issue quality certificates for shipped and received produce.

"In the second instance, practice of procuracy control shows that the quality of products is considerably higher. What we have seen on the screen concerning potatoes is an instance where the shippers dispatched substandard potatoes, the railroad failed to deliver them on time, and the shipping administration failed to provide the capacity for the timely transportation of potatoes, in the given case from Magadan to Chukotka: you can see what kind of potatoes will be sent to Chukotka. (Words indistinct) everything is satisfactory. We ship tens of thousands of tons of agricultural produce, fruit and melons to far north regions. We see how much reaches the tables of Soviet people. And, in such cases, procuracy organs solve the question of responsibility in a very strict manner.

"Literally a few days ago, 5,000 metric tons of rotten potatoes were delivered from Kaluga, Kaluga Oblast, to Murmansk. The Laluga Oblast procurator himself, on instructions from the leaders of the USSR Procuracy, is dealing with the investigation of the cases, and the guilty ones will be brought to account. However we punish the guilty ones there, the question of how to prevent recurrence of such instances arises.

"The USSR Procurator General has asked the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the case and issue legislation to ensure that all agricultural produce is shipped from the places of loading, in this case, by railway, river, and sea transport, only according to certificates issued by inspectors of the State Inspectorate for the Quality of Agricultural Produce. It is a state inspection organ, an objective organ, an overseeing organ, and certainly capable of putting a stop to what, unfortunately, we still see today. We are not showing them just by chance, we are showing them for the sole purpose of drawing the attention of economic managers in other ports, railroads, and regions of the country, and warning of serious consequences."

The video cuts to shots of loose grain, with torn bags nearby, and other freight in the open, exposed to the rain, followed by shots of Babayev referring briefly to the scene with the grain, and then quoting a viewer's letter about a teacher in Lipetsk being given a 7-year sentence for giving passing grades for money. Speaking on the question of justice, Babayev quotes legislation on the subject, and then says, "Until those guilty of the unseemly occurrences in Magadan Port are punished, we shall feel that there is a lack of law prevailing, and even a sense of injustice. I shall say even more; up to that time, it will be difficult to properly assess the sentence passed on those who stole 20 liters of alcohol," and then refers to Baranov's comments on the state of affairs on Magadan Port.

RYABOV NOW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD272342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2128 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow, 27 Sept (TASS) -- Today, by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Yakov Ryabov has been appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was released from his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

Yakov Ryabov was born in 1928. He began his labor career in 1943 as a rotary lathe operator at the Uralmashzavod in Sverdlovsk. In the following years he occupied engineering and managerial posts at the Sverdlovsk Turbine Motor Works. From 1958 he was engaged in party work in Sverdlovsk. In 1979-83 he was first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and since 1983 he has been chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

CPSU HEAVY INDUSTRY DPEARTMENT OFFICIAL IDENTIFIED

PM251313 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 September in its Second Edition carries on page 3 a report on the 21 September opening in Moscow of an exhibition devoted to the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod Gas Pipeline. The report states that the opening was attended by, in addition to Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers B.Ye. Shcherbina, N.S. Yermakov, who is identified as "first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Power Industry Department."

SHCHERBITSKIY WRITES ON UKRAINIAN HISTORY

LD272353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] An article entitled "The Ascent" and published in the September issue of the journal NOVYY MIR is authored by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. The article is an historical sketch dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the republic from the fascist invaders. It displays a majestic panorama of the creative construction that has taken place on Ukrainian soil.

Speaking of economic successes, Comrade Shcherbitskiy notes that the republic now provides four times more industrial output than the whole country before the war. The author tells of the Ukraine's significant contribution to the cause of implementing the Food Program and to other large-scale integrated programs mapped out by the party.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy writes: The greatest cause for joy is the character of our people - the true creators of the present and of the future. They constantly seek new opportunities to do their jobs better and to serve the people in the Bolshevik spirit. It is in them that the younger generation makes its life.

During the years of Soviet power, the Ukraine has become a region of all-round socioeconomic efflorescence. The achievements of Ukrainian scientists, artists, and cultural figures have achieved worldwide recognition. All this vividly confirms the majesty of the socialist transformations of society and man that have been attained thanks to the party's Leninist nationalities policy. The working people of the Ukraine, together with all Soviet people, have boundless confidence in the party and unanimously support its domestic and foreign policies.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING ON IMPROVING EDUCATION

LD212031 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] A meeting of the aktiv of Moscow's higher and secondary specialized education establishments, held today at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, was devoted to questions of further raising the quality of training and education of students and pupils, and intensifying the party's influence on tackling these tasks.

In the report by Comrade Yelyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, and in the speeches, the work of pedagogical collectives and party organizations of VUZes and technical colleges in the city was thoroughly examined according to the fulfillment of tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. These tasks are linked with the further improvement in the quality of training specialists, intensification of ideological-political education, and increasing the role of the higher school in tackling problems of the national economy.

Participants in the meeting stressed that today's graduates should be well versed in the conditions of present-day production, be ready to adopt and implement scientific, engineering, and organizational decisions, in a qualified manner, and to carry out the party's policy in practice.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW CITY PARTY CEREMONY

LD272354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The Challenge Red Banner of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU has been presented to Moscow. It was awarded to the capital for successes in improving public amenities in the 1st half of the year. The Banner was presented by Comrade Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Grishin, member of the Politubro of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee participated in the work of the meeting.

SHEVARDNADZE CHAIRS CHAVCHAVADZE JUBILEE COMMITTEE

PM251549 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Sep 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "To the Great Ilya -- a Grateful Motherland; From a Session of the Republic's Jubilee Committee for Celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of I. Chavchavdze"]

[Excerpts] This celebration will be marked in 1987, but the person to whom it is dedicated is so great, his role in the destinies of Georgia and the Georgian people so important, the trace that he left in all spheres of life so profound, that the jubilee committee deemed it necessary to start long-term comprehensive preparations for the celebrations now. The very figure and stature of personality of Ilya Chavchavadze predetermined such an approach to this completely extraordinary celebration in the life of our republic, the entire multinational people's community of the land of the soviets, and its foreign friends.

This was stressed particularly at the jubilee committee's session, which was chaired by E.A. Shevardnadze, chairman of the jubilee committee, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze delivered a speech at the session.

By drawing on the eternal source of the poetry, prose, and current affairs writings of Ilya Chavchavadze and on the collection of his philosophical, sociopolitical, and economic thoughts, it was stated at the conference that we must all present in time for Ilya Chavchavadze's jubilee a collective work of spirit and intellect, a report of the whole people on the achievements of modern Georgia, whose unity and prosperity were the main thought and concern of the great Georgian writer and public figure.

It must be a report on all spheres of the republic's vital activity, be it the economy, culture, science, or art. The new successes in the Georgian SSR economy and the best new works of its literature, cinematography, theatrical and fine arts, architecture, and music must and can be a tribute of the greatest respect and nationwide love for Ilya Chavchavadze. Leading the struggle for a united Georgia, Ilya exerted the key influence upon the strengthening of the bonds of brotherhood among Georgians, Abkhazians, Osetians, Armenians, Azerbaijanis, and other nations and nationalities. His services in deepening, enriching, and developing friendship among the peoples of Georgia and Russia were tremendous, which is why the upcoming jubilee and all the diverse preparation for it are called on to introduce a vivid and promising new element in the processes of educating internationalist patriots and strengthening friendship and brotherhood among the peoples.

Before the jubilee every worker of the republic, recognizing himself as the heir of the fatherland's great sons such as Ilya Chavchavadze, must clearly perceive what his personal contribution has been to augmenting the people's spiritual and material wealth, and must know what he has done for the people's benefit.

Taking part in the jubilee committee's session were Comrades G. Gabuniya, G. Yenukidze, and O. Cherkeziya.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL DIES 'TRAGICALLY'

PM271003 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 19 September in its First Edition carries on page 6 an obituary of "Vladimir Dmitriyevich Stepanov, a senior official of the RSFSR Council of Ministers apparatus and member of the CPSU since 1943" who is said to have "died tragically 15 September 1984 in his 62d year while performing his official duties." The obituary is signed "A group of colleagues." Prior to his current post he had been "for 11 years deputy chairman of the Tyumen Oblispolkom."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS

PM241145 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Sep 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Concerns of the Fall Day"]

[Text] According to a USSR Central Statistical Administration report, by 17 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises had been cut on 98.8 million hectares. This is more than 87 percent of the sown area. Threshing has been carried out on 95.8 million hectares -- 97 percent of the area cut. The increase in the harvested area last week exceeded 5.7 million hectares. Grain and the products of plantations and orchards are arriving at elevators, reception centers, and processing enterprises.

The final third of September is upon us. The colors of the Indian summer have already faded in a number of places. Fall is increasingly coming into its own. The time of bad roads and cold weather is beginning. This is why the intensity of work on the country's field conveyor belt must increase. Workers in the agroindustrial complex are directing their efforts toward completing the harvest as quickly as possible, increasing procurements of grain and other products, creating the foundation of next year's harvest, and worthily greeting their traditional festival -- All-Union Agricultural Workers Day.

Farmers in eastern regions of the RSFSR are seeking not to waste a single fine hour. In Altay Kray reaping is taking place on the last -- the 4th -- million hectares. The pace of threshing has increased appreciably there. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are completing the shipment of the 2d million metric tons of grain into the state granaries. Sovetskiy Rayon's "Sovetskiy Altay," "Put k Kommunizmu," and "Na Strazhe Mira" kolkhozes and other farms have coped with the procurements plan and are continuing to dispatch grain.

At the same time, there has been something of a delay over reaping in Tomsk, Kemerovo, and Novosibirsk Oblasts and in Krasnoyarsk Kray, where half the areas of grain crops have still not been harvested. The chief reason is the inadequate productivity of combines and trucks. At the same time, many machine operators there have already produced 1,000 or more metric tons of grain each from their units' hoppers. Utilizing their experience, it is important to increase the overall output, reduce harvest times, and gather in full the good harvest grown by farmers. In all, grain crops still have to be harvested on one-fifth of the sown area in the RSFSR. There is less and less time left for this.

Kazakh farmers are close to finishing. The harvest in the republic is being gathered on the 22d million hectares -- 86 percent of the sown area. A good example is being set by the grain growers of East Kazakhstan Oblast, who have grown a good harvest under complex weather conditions. These days additional measures are being taken there to complete reaping as soon as possible and to overfulfill the plans for sales of grain and other products. North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, and Pavlodar Oblast farms are making the maximum contribution to replenishing grain resources.

One of the urgent tasks is to step up the pace of corn harvesting. So far ripe cobs have been taken from 656,000 hectares. This is less than by mid-September last year. It is necessary to accelerate work in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and Central Asia. The last combines have left Belgorod Oblast plantations. Farms have laid down more than 2.5 million metric tons of silage. Corn is being harvested for grain purposes from some fields there.

Life is getting increasingly busy in the rice paddies. Cutting has been carried out on 153,000 hectares and threshing on 103,000 hectares. White grain has been harvested from almost half the area in Astrakhan and Rostov Oblasts and the Kalmyk ASSR. More than 300 harvesting and transportation complexes are operating on Chimkent Oblast's Chardara tract.

Virgin-land farms intend to sell the state 15,000 metric tons of grain above the plan this year and thereby fulfill the 5-year plan target. Yesterday rice growers in the south Ukraine drove harvesting units into the paddies. It is important to pay attention everywhere to observance of technological harvest discipline and to give the country more high-quality grain. Harvesting of other hulled crops is continuing in a number of places. Having gathered a good harvest, farms in Mordovia's Zubovo-Polyanskiy Rayon have fulfilled the buckwheat and millet procurement plan and created seed stocks. However, the marketability of the grain of these crops remains low in many other regions of the RSFSR and the Ukraine.

Sunflowers have been threshed on 983,000 hectares -- one-fourth of the sown area. They yield per hectare is somewhat higher than last year. Provided losses are prevented, there is a possibility of increasing seed collections and vegetable oil production. Unfortunately, people in some places are dragging their feet over harvesting. In Rostov Oblast oilseeds have been gathered from only 4 percent of the sown area; in Stavropol Kray from 6 percent; and in Kuybysnev Oblast from 7 percent. But the areas involved are considerable, and there will be more difficulties with threshing. Pulling of fiber flax has still not been completed everywhere. A lot of it is still standing in the RSFSR's Central and Northwest Regions and also in Latvia. Machine harvesting of cotton has begun in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Azerbaijan. More than 130,000 metric tons of "white gold" have already issued from Tajik farms.

The time of mass harvesting has arrived on the beet plantations. Roots have been lifted on 649,000 hectares -- almost one-fifth of the sown area. Machine operators, farm leaders, and rayon agro-industrial association specialists must concentrate special attention on preventing losses, on the timely delivery of roots for processing and storage, and on the strictest observance of schedules for harvesting and dispatching the raw materials. However, even at the very start of the harvest a gap has become apparent between lifting and dispatching roots in Kursk, Belgorod, and Penza Oblasts. The full numbers of trucks allocated have not been arriving on farms in these and other oblasts.

The potato growers are having to hurry. Tybers have been lifted on 113 million hectares -- 43 percent of the area planted. More than 5 million metric tons of potatoes have been sold to the state. The field-warehouse-store conveyor belt is working productively in Ulyanovsk Oblast. In Ulyanovskiy, Cherdaklinskiy, and Melekesskiy Rayons more than 250 quintals of potatoes are being lifted per hectare. At the same time, on Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk Oblast farms tubers have still not been harvested from two-thirds of the crop area.

Working people on truck garden plantations are very busy. Vegetables have been harvested from 546,000 hectares -- 44 percent of the crop area. This is somewhat less than by mid-September last year. Interruptions in the supply of fruit and grapes to cities and industrial centers have not been eradicated. The fruit and vegetable conveyor belt must operate everywhere in an efficient and organized manner.

Farmers are paying special attention to the future grainfield. Winter crops have been sown on 28 million hectares -- 69 percent of the plan target. Sturdy shoots have appeared after rain in the Non-Chernozem, Volga, and Central Chernozem regions. Winter crops are being cultivated with intensive technology in more than 4.5 million hectares. Mass sowing is now being carried out in the North Caucasus and the steppes of the Ukraine. Granulated fertilizers are being applied to the rows along with seed over large areas.

Fall plowing has been carried out on 42.6 million hectares -- 38 percent of the plan. Whereas the soil has been prepared in the spring-sown area on three-fourths of the land allocated in the RSFSR's Volga Region and on two-thirds in the Central Chernozem Zone, in the Central Region it has been prepared on 30 percent and in the North Caucasus Region on 26 percent. Success will be achieved where round-the-clock working using large plowing units is organized.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETING EXPERIMENTS, EXPLORATIONS

LD280802 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 28 Sep 84

["Preparations To Come Back to Earth" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 28 TASS -- Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov have been working in the near-earth orbit for 234 days.

In accordance with the flight programme, the cosmonauts are completing explorations and experiments aboard the manned "Salyut-7" "Soyuz T-11" complex and are preparing the station for a flight in automatic regime.

The crew will make a comprehensive medical check-up today. It is specifically planned to check the bioelectrical activity of the heart. Registration of physiological parameters will be done with the help of the multifunctional "aelita" equipment.

In the next few days the crew are to conserve scientific equipment, units and systems of the station, to carry to the descent craft of the "Soyuz T-11" spaceship containers with the materials of explorations which were done.

According to the results of the medical control and reports from the orbit, all cosmonauts are in good health and feel fine. The commander's pulse is 68, the flight engineer's -- 66, the research-cosmonaut's -- 63 beats per minute. The arterial pressure is respectively 120 by 65, 115 by 60 and 120 by 70 of the mercury column.

The flight of the manned "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-11" is proceeding normally.

TWO NEW EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED 27 SEP

Cosmos 1600

LD271442 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1600", today for continuing space exploration. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 90.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 404 kilometers, minimum -- 215 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 70 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos 1601

LD271455 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1601", today for continuing space exploration. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 94.5 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 521 kilometers, minimum -- 477 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 65.8 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.